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☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

WEEK before last, we briefly referred to a portion of the first two days' proceedings of this great convocation of the evangelical Christians of all nations. Such a gathering, however, for purposes so transcendently momentous to the whole of Christendom, and upon a platform broad enough for the co-operation of scores of religious denominations who cling to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, must not be passed over as the mere ephemera of something that is only note-worthy because it is new. A body of men, that sat thirteen days in conscientious and solemn deliberation upon subjects bearing directly on the highest interests of man, cannot but have said and done things demanding of us more than ordinary attention.

It will not be possible, after doing our best, to make known a tithe of the action which our brethren of the Old World have thus been taking to advance the cause of religion among men, and promote the glory of God. This will be apparent, when we state that the London Christian Times of the 30th Aug., issued in double numbers, devotes no less than *ninety-eight* solid columns to the proceedings of but six days,—from the 3d to the 8th inclusive—and that the same journal, in its number of the 5th ult., gives *forty-four* solid columns to the proceedings of the last five days—from the 9th to the 13th inclusive—and this in addition to at least seven full columns of editorial reference to, and comment upon, the proceedings.

The number of the Times containing the proceedings of the first and second days, has failed to reach us; but the reports of those days, rigidly condensed as they are, occupy several columns of fine print in the Patriot and Banner; so that we may infer that the Times, whose reports are very full, has deemed the matters considered during the thirteen days weighty enough to warrant its absorption of them into at least one hundred and fifty of its columns; and it should be noted that the solid matter of that journal as is generally the case with English journals, is but seldom divided into paragraphs. This would make not less than one hundred of our own columns, or fill up at least three and a half numbers of the Watchman and Reflector in solid type.

Of course, it will be seen that we cannot do meet justice to the doings of the WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIOUS JUBILEE. This being the case, we shall make such reference to them as best comports with our space, and probably with the expectations of our readers. Of the first two days we have already spoken, though quite briefly.

On the third day, Professor Raup read a valuable report on the condition of the Alliance in Switzerland, which held its first meeting at Lausanne, in 1847, and adopted a series of resolutions submitted by the Rev. Dr. D'Aubigne. This report was followed by discussions of an interesting nature.

On the fourth day, the Rev. Dr. Drew, of Belfast, Ireland, who presided on the occasion, addressed the Alliance principally on the subject of Irish Protestantism. By the census of that island, taken some dozen years ago, the number of Protestants reported was about 2,000,000, out of a population of 8,200,000; but it was then publicly charged that hundreds of Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., were falsely put down as Romanists. The late census gives, instead of nine or ten millions, only a population of six and a half millions. The hand of God, said Mr. Drew, must have been there; and the Romish papers themselves account for it by saying that they have lost two millions of their Romanists by starvation, pestilence and emigration. The speaker thought it no demand on credulity to assert, that there are now at least two and a half millions of Protestants in Ireland, made up of English, Scotch, descendants of old French Huguenots, and Hanoverian Germans. Within the last ten years, it can be proved that not less than 10,000 Papists in the West of Ireland have become Protestants. Rev. J. Stoughton then read an address on Christian Union. A discussion followed on Infidelity in Great Britain, in which several distinguished divines participated. Professor Martin read an elaborate paper on the subject. Some remarks of Dr. Baird, on the subject of the Union of Church and State, elicited an excited comment from some of the English divines. The Doctor, however, disclaimed the idea of making any personal reflections, but insisted on maintaining that the union of Church and State has done more than anything else to corrupt true Christian doctrine, and obliterate real religion. This discussion brought out various important statistics of infidelity; among them, that in Dundee there are 5000 infidels.

On the fifth day, Dr. Cox presided over the devotional exercises. Rev. Joseph Hay addressed the Alliance eloquently in elucidation of its objects. M. Fisch, of France, followed, on the Love of Jesus.—Dr. Cox next spoke, referring particularly to the evanescent character of these feelings of hallowed excitement which often arise in our assemblies, as one of the several causes operating obstructively to the progress of the Alliance. Sir Culling Eardley opened the business proceedings, over which he presided, with some striking references to the religious state and prospects of Italy. He commented with becoming severity upon a remark of the Lord Primate of Ireland, that the Pope, his bishops, and the Catholic church, are the true friends of civil and religious liberty. He called up M. Revel, Moderator of the church of the Waldenses, and Signor Saffi, one of the Triumvirs who, with Mazzini, governed Rome during the Pope's absence, as opposing witnesses of the truth of the Primate's remark. "Only last Saturday," said M. Revel, "I heard that nine brethren met outside the city of Florence to read the Scriptures together; *and those brethren have been seized and thrown into prison.*" M. Saffi stated that, *on one occasion*, after the Pope's return, *nine persons were thrown into prison for having the Scriptures in their possession*, and that many have been fined *for not attending mass, or for not worshipping according to the dogmas of Rome.*—Rev. Dr. Achilli followed in very caustic expositions of the falsehoods and calumnies cast upon him by his old enemies in Rome, and particularly in relation to the printed slanders of Dr. or Father Newman, whom he promised to prosecute in the English Courts. He then went at length into an account of things in Italy. Mr. Tonna, an Italian, continued the subject, stating many important facts to illustrate the real working of religion, secretly but effectively, in the midst of persecutions throughout Italy.

M. Revel disclosed valuable statistics of the Waldensian church. Within the Vaudois territory, where, in 1687, only 7000 persons escaped persecution and were able to maintain prayer and the fruits of the gospel, there are now, or were in 1847, 21,000 Vaudois, 4462 Catholics, and 1080 others, who have submitted to voluntary expatriation in order to procure a livelihood for their families. The Vaudois church has 29 ecclesiastics to superintend it. In the valleys there are 164 schools, most of which are kept open from three to seven months in the year, and fifteen the whole year. The number of pupils is 4616. There is a college with eight professors and eighty students. The Rev. Baptist Noel followed, in a cheering account of the Vaudois church. After this, the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of this country, detailed at much length many interesting particulars relating to the progress of the gospel in the Turkish Empire. He was followed by Habib Risk Allah Effendi, a Turk who has been studying medicine in England, and who has received several diplomas and other flattering testimonials from the colleges and hospitals he has attended. He expressed his admiration of the world-wide philanthropy he had witnessed, and the hope and belief that before many years its influence will be felt even in the regions of his own Syria—that once earthly paradise, but now under a dispensation of wrath and destruction. Knowing the wants and feelings, as well as the particular genius of his countrymen, it is his intention to establish a hospital in Syria, under a clear conviction that the art of healing will prove a pre-eminent handmaid to religion. There is not, in a population of three millions, a single institution of the kind; so that if a man break his leg upon the road, he may lie down and die, unless some good Samaritan pass by and take him to his house. He concluded his impressive speech as follows:

The most effectual means to be employed in promoting the cause of Christ, is to connect the welfare of the body with that of the soul. The healing art, therefore, must be, as it always has been, from the time of Solomon to the present day, the surest way to gain an influence both over the grandees and the common people, the rich and the poor, the civilized and the uncivilized, in all parts of the world. The surest way to effect this, is to follow the example and command of the blessed Redeemer. We have only to obey his voice, and if we follow him, and seek his blessing, he will bless our work. Hear what the Prince of glory says: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost," and "Heal all manner of diseases." And we read again, that he sent his disciples to "preach the gospel, and to heal all manner of sickness and disease amongst the people."

Sabbath desecration was the concluding topic of discussion at this sitting, and upon that, the Rev. Mr. Jordan read an elaborate address. Of 700 essayists among the working classes, who have written for the prizes offered by Mr. Henderson on Sabbath Desecration, 449 are residents of England, 225 of Scotland, 18 of Ireland, 17 of Wales, and 3 of Guernsey and Jersey. Of those in cities, 82 reside in London, 42 in Glasgow, 23 in Edinburg, 21 in Birmingham, 13 in Aberdeen, 10 each in Manchester and Leeds, 5 in Cambridge, 3 in Oxford, &c. Nearly 200 different trades, representing almost every known denomination of Christians, were found among the competitors. Of these, 111 are English Independents, 90 Wesleyan Methodists, 76 of the Church of England, 74 of the United Presbyterian Church, 65 of the Free Church of Scotland, 63 English Baptists, 89 of the Established Church of Scotland, 20 Scotch Independents, and 14 Primitive Methodists. Of the essays, 59 have been printed. One of these—"The Pearl of Days"—has already brought on sale not less than 830,000, and the 38th thousand is now just issued in expensive form, while 13,500 cheaper editions have been sold. To sum up, the estimated number of copies of these essays which have been dispersed in one mode or another, is 609,750.

But we must postpone to our next, a further account of this delightful jubilee, not doubting that enough has already been shown to induce a general desire to hear more of those wonderful doings of the World's Evangelical Christians.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE MORALS OF BOSTON.

LIKE all other people, we like to be favorably appreciated, and it may seem a little ungracious to speak ill of the city of our habitation. But there are limits to this reserve, and when Boston is unduly eulogized by strangers, it is sometimes a duty to correct them. The New York Baptist Register contains a communication giving abundant praise of the high civilization that stamps our city, and in what is said of the efficiency of the police, the cleanliness of the streets, the full attendance on public schools, and the general simplicity and propriety of demeanor noticeable in the people, we are glad to concur, because we believe it is deserved.

But not content with this, we are told by our friend that "licentiousness is (here) held and treated as a crime," and that "the city guard have a continual vigilance over this evil." On the statute book, it is true, this vice is so treated. The letter of the law is against it. But is the law enforced? Yes,—to some extent,—on the low brothels, where the wretched victims of vice, reduced to nearly the last stage of depravity this side the infernal pit, revel in orgies that *disturb the peace*. But are there not dens of outside respectability, not discernible, save by an instructed eye, from the dwellings of the refined and virtuous, where sensuality is linked with luxury, that the police never dream of disturbing? It is here that victims are decked for sacrifice, the way of sin is gilded, and multitudes are fitted for those lower deeps whence the constabulary draw them forth as proofs of vigilant virtue.

A more notable misapprehension is indicated in the remark: "As no other city south or west can do, it effectually proscribes the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The very name of the man who there, in defiance of the law, held out longest in the liquor traffic, is in the mouths of all the inhabitants as a by-word!" We should think one day's walk through our streets would be enough to foreclose any such declaration. But for the benefit of some people abroad it may be needful to say, that nearly every hotel in Boston sells intoxicating drinks, that grogshops *line* some of our thoroughfares, that, if we rightly interpret the personal allusion of the writer, the man whose name is a by-word, flourishes as greenly as ever, his establishment is as much thronged as ever, and that if the correspondent of the Register wants to "stand treat," he can invest as much spare cash as he chooses in slings, smashes, punches and juleps, for a host of thirsty and duly grateful tipplers, without the least danger of molestation. Why, at the great railroad jubilee, our city authorities gave their guests a "free drink" at the city's expense. Wines and liquors were as plenty and as free (to the invited) as Cochituate water. The very men who, for the salvation of the Union, have been shouting till they were hoarse for "law and order," violate the laws with a shameless effrontery that would do credit to the members of a California vigilance committee.

But why give utterance to these things? Because there is urgent reason to speak. Parents are continually sending their sons here to be trained to business. They ought to know the truth in this matter. It would be inexcusable for boys to be sent from home in the delusion that Boston is as the very gate of heaven, when such as we have described is the actual fact. There is sterling worth and virtue here. There is very much more of outward decency and decorum; but under this fair seeming, the dark waters of corruption and moral ruin flow with fearful strength and rapidity, and pitfalls await the unwary at every step.—Whether the state of morals here is better or worse than it was a few years ago, it is not now necessary to inquire. But it is bad enough to make good men weep and evil men tremble. The ingenuous youth who comes here from the home of his childhood to mingle in the throng of business and pleasure, so intensely stimulating to the unworn sensibilities and ardent hopes of immature manhood, needs to have his heart, his conscience, his judgment, his affections in their very bud, under strict watch and religious culture. Law, police, public opinion, public example, are powerless to restrain him from ruin. His safeguard must be within, and from above.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

CRITICISMS ON CHOIRS.

WHILE much is now said on the subject of musical criticism, in making known the faults of those who are engaged in singing the praises of God, doing what they can to sustain this important part of public worship, little is said or written, by way of encouraging them in their efforts.

There are to be found many who profess to be interested in sacred music, who are ever ready to converse upon it, to declare how they admire to hear good singing, how much enjoyment they derive from it, and how much they lament that our religious societies are not more willing to aid in sustaining our choirs, and the interests of music generally.

Says one—"Our choir is very small, and the singing very bad; notwithstanding some among them do all they can, and act upon principle governed by the religion of Christ; willing to make sacrifices, and discharge their duty in sustaining this part of divine worship; still there are others in our society, who ought to unite with the choir, who have good voices, and whom I have heard sing well. I have repeatedly invited them to join, and told them it was their duty so to do."

Another is heard to say publicly, it may be, "What a miserable squeaking voice Miss A. has got; and how awkward she appears when singing." How Miss B. does open her mouth when she sings, and how she gazes about the congregation while singing." "What a singular voice our leader has got, it sounds to me like a noise produced by the wind coming in contact with a sliver on a rail; there is no music in it." Again is heard—"What is the matter with Mr. D., when he sings? I cannot understand one word he says; I hear his voice very distinctly, but he makes most horrid work in pronouncing, as though he chewed very largely of something; and Mr. E. who sits next to him, what awful discord he does make; I wonder some one does not inform him of it, and invite him to leave."

These are some of the many striking comments made by a few, who profess to be quite interested in sacred music. Is it strange that such music is not thought popular? and that those who can sing, are not willing to be set up for ridicule and laughter? Others are heard, not only finding fault with those who take part in this exercise, but with the society, because they do not obtain a new organ; or a better player upon it; for not having a larger, or a smaller choir; for not changing their leader, and turning out, or inviting in members, &c.

At the same time, if these persons were called upon for aid in any one of these things, by way of improvement, or to act in some capacity which would prove for the advancement of the singing, they would not do the first thing, either by giving or acting to advance the cause. How long shall such things continue to be? This kind of comment is truly unpleasant and produces only injury.

When shall those cease to find fault, who never will give, or do anything to sustain the choir? and how long shall those who profess to be Christians, who have good, melodious voices, and might render efficient service to the choir,—remain deaf to all invitations and entreaties, to join in singing the praises of God?

There are in our societies a few persons, who are not without thought and feeling in this matter, and who manifest their interest by their encouraging words and acts; who are ever ready to assist in sustaining and elevating the standard of sacred music; who prove themselves "peace makers," by checking in the bud every "root of bitterness." Would they might increase, till all, to say the least, shall cease finding fault, and destroying what the few are engaged in building up.

Cannot ministers of the gospel do more than they are now doing, to check these wrongs, and to encourage their hearers to become interested in a part of public worship, which some of them seem to prize so highly? Can they not by their counsels, and occasionally by an address upon this subject, awaken an interest among their people?

Seldom is heard from the lips of our ministers anything by way of encouragement, to the choir: or aught addressed to their congregations on the importance of cultivating their voices and tastes for music. Is it to be wondered at, that singers in so many of our congregations, are so deficient in taste, and the principles of music, when so little is said or done? There are many who, if we may be allowed to judge by their sayings and acts, think those who sing must find their own books, give their time, pay for their tuition, be at their post in all weathers, and then feel themselves truly grateful to them, for the high honor and precious privilege of a position so elevated and conspicuous, as the singers' seats!

When ministers and people can heartily say with Martin Luther,—"next unto theology do I give the place, and high honor unto sacred music," we shall notice a decided change. Many who now think it beneath their dignity to sit with the choir in making melody unto God, will not only look upon it as popular, but esteem it a privilege to do so. T. R. A.

Newton Centre, Ms.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

MINISTERIAL TACTICS.

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING PAPER.

To a writer intent on the accomplishment of an important object, it is truly gratifying to find that the farther he proceeds, the greater are his facilities of fulfilling his design. If the wise conduct of the ministry can be increased by placing before them good examples for imitation, then may the writer of these papers congratulate himself on the ease with which he has found his materials;—an ease in fact which has now grown into a difficulty. So much information has accumulated on his hands, that lest he should be accused of saying too much, he has resolved to end the matter by the present paper; hoping that as so many excellent men have done worthily, very many more will be persuaded to do even better.

Father Moody was born at Newbury, in 1675, was settled at York, Maine, in 1700, and died at the age of 72, in 1747. He refused to receive from his people a stipulated salary, and lived with them half a century on their voluntary donations. He was once on a journey in the western part of Massachusetts, and called on a brother in the ministry on a Saturday, thinking to spend the Sabbath with him if agreeable. The good man appeared very glad to see him, and said, "I should be very glad to have you stop and preach for me to-morrow; but I feel almost ashamed to ask you." "Why, what is the matter?" asked Mr. Moody. "Why our people have got into such a habit of going out before worship closes, that it seems to be an imposition upon a stranger." "It that is all, I must and will stop and preach for you," was Mr. Moody's reply. When the Sabbath day came and Mr. Moody had opened the service and read the text, he looked round on the assembly and said, "My hearers, I am going to speak to two sorts of folks to-day, saints and sinners. Sinners, I am going to give you your portion first, and I would have you give good attention." When he had preached to them as long as he thought well, he paused and said, "There, sinners, I have done with you now: you may take your hats and go out of the meeting-house as soon as you please!" But all of them stopped and heard him through.

When the Rev. President Davies was yet under thirty years of age, he was induced to accompany the Rev. Gilbert Tennant to England, to solicit donations on behalf of the College of New Jersey, of which he was afterwards President.

His fame as a pulpit orator, was so great in London, that it reached the ears of King George the Second, who expressed a strong desire to hear him. This was brought about; and Mr. Davies preached before a splendid audience, composed of the royal family and many of the nobility. While Mr. D. was preaching, the King was at different times seen speaking to those around him, who were seen also to smile. Mr. Davies observed it, and was shocked at what he considered irreverence in the house of God, utterly inexcusable in one, the influence of whose example was so great. After pausing, and looking sternly in that direction several times, the preacher proceeded in his discourse; but the same conduct was still observed. The American preacher then exclaimed: "When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest tremble; and when King Jesus speaks, the princes of the earth should keep silence." The King gave a significant but courteous bow to the preacher, and sat very composedly and reverently during the rest of the service. His Majesty was indeed enraptured with the preacher's eloquence and manner, and was expressing his delight to those around him. He sent for the preacher, who repeated his visit, and received from the King a handsome donation for the College.

A faithful minister, in travelling a few years since, to fulfil an appointment, stopped on the way to deliver a sermon to a church that was without a pastor. In his discourse he animadverted with some severity on the disgraceful practice of intemperance, especially among professors of religion. On visiting the same place some time afterwards, he was told that he had hurt the feelings of some of the brethren; and in a second discourse he apologized to this effect:—"I understand, my brethren, that when I was last here, I was so unfortunate as to hurt the feelings of some of you by remarks upon drunkenness. Since nothing was further from my intention, I feel it my duty to make an apology, which is this:—Being a stranger here, I most solemnly declare that I did not know that there was a drunkard in the church." The hint had its effect. The grumblers were drunkards, and at the next church meeting were excluded.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, some time since, gave an account of an eccentric clergyman, who, not being a very animated and interesting preacher, was often deserted by his flock, at least by some of them, on the Sabbath. The old gentleman adopted some rather novel methods of keeping the delinquents up to the point of duty.

When any family was absent two or three Sabbaths in succession, Mr. S. would publicly state to the congregation that as Mr. ——'s family had been for some time absent from public worship, he presumed there was sickness or trouble in the house, and would, therefore, appoint a prayer meeting at their house on Tuesday afternoon.

The worthy old clergyman on one occasion also caught the wanderers by the following piece of harmless guile. On one Sabbath afternoon, he told his people that he should take a journey the next day, and be absent for a short time; but he would take care that some person should come from Boston, and supply his desk the next Sabbath. On the next Sabbath morning the meeting-house was filled. The whole town turned out to hear the Boston minister. They waited a while in eager expectation of his entrance, when in marched the Rev. Mr. S., and walked up the broad aisle, as he had been accustomed to do for many years gone by. On ascending the pulpit, he smiled graciously upon his large audience, and said:—"I am glad, my dear hearers, that I have got you out;—you are all here, as you ought to be;—and I hope your minds are prepared to receive instruction:—I came from Boston yesterday myself!"

A number of young gay persons got up a ball in a neighborhood where the late Rev. Dr. Nettleton had been preaching with great success; and for the amusement of themselves and others, inserted the reverend gentleman's name at the head of the list of managers. The company assembled at the time appointed. About the hour for commencing the dance, Dr. N. made his appearance, and observed to the company, that he perceived from the tickets which had been issued that he had been appointed a manager, and therefore he proposed to open the services with prayer. He then offered up a series of very earnest petitions for the thoughtless group; which were blessed of God to the conviction of a number of those present, several of whom afterwards professed conversion, united with the church, and were never afterwards found within the walls of a ball-room.

The Western Review, a few years since, stated the following fact:—A clergyman was preaching in a town which was much infested with the Universalist heresy; when a preacher, holding its doctrines, was present to "withstand the truth," became greatly enraged. The sermon was no sooner closed, than he began to challenge the preacher to a defence of his doctrines. As it was rather late, the clergyman who had been preaching declined a formal debate, but proposed that each should ask the other three questions, to which a direct answer should be returned. This was agreed to. The Universalist began—put his questions, and they were promptly answered. It then came to the clergyman's turn. His first question was, "Do you pray in your family?" Thunder-struck and dismayed, the preacher of smooth things knew not what to say. At length he asked, "Why, what has that to do with the truth of my doctrine?" "Much," was the reply, "by their fruits ye shall know them." At last he frankly confessed that he did not. Then for the second question: "When you get somewhat displeased, do you not sometimes make use of profane language?" This was carrying the war into the inner temple of his infidel abominations. There was no door of escape. It was of no use to deny it. He confessed that he was profane. "I will go no farther," said the pious clergyman; "I am satisfied,"—and turning to the congregation, added, "I presume you are also. You dare not trust your immortal welfare to a prayerless and profane guide." Here indeed was *tact*. Every one saw the force of this practical argument. A dozen lectures on the subject would not have done half so much good. JOSEPHUS.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association held its sixty-second anniversary on the 10th and 11th September, 1851, with the Baptist church at New Britain. Rev. D. Ives was Moderator, and Rev. N. Whiting, Clerk.

The letters from the churches did not exhibit much spiritual prosperity in the body, but there was this encouraging feature in them; the churches are conscious of their low state and are earnestly praying for the reviving and converting influences of the Holy Spirit. The Association is now composed of fifteen churches, one (Rockville,) having been added at its recent meeting. All these churches report sixty addition by baptism and diminution as follows: twenty by death and twenty by exclusion,—present number of communicants 2377.

The Second Suffield church enjoyed revival influences during the winter and spring, but they were limited almost entirely to the pupils of the Literary Institution, some of whom united with the churches where their parents reside. It is believed fifteen or twenty of both sexes were hopefully converted. The New Britain letter spoke of the moving of the Spirit on the hearts of the unconverted, constraining some to inquire the way to Christ. The church at Bristol have formed a branch at Plainville, which has been recognized, and they are building a meeting-house which will be ready for use in three months.

The Circular Letter was written by Rev. R. H. Bowles, of Tariffville, on a subject of much practical importance, to wit, the neglect of professors of religion to attend meetings appointed by the church.

Though the meeting adjourned sine die, in twenty-five hours after it commenced its session, we had four excellent discourses, besides spending two hours on Thursday forenoon in prayer and exhortation. This made the anniversary a season of religious enjoyment, a feast of fat things to those who had an appetite for such food. The themes of the several discourses were appropriate to the occasion and exhibited a nearer connection with each other than is usual where there is no design on the part of the authors to have them connected. Rev. Dr. Turnbull opened with a discourse on the progress of Christianity in the world, showing what there is in the present aspect of affairs encouraging and what discouraging. Elder Jabez Swan next preached on the kind of material Christ will reject and the kind he will accept in building his church. Then came in the evening of Wednesday a discourse from Rev. Dr. Neale, of your city, on the lost condition of the sinner and Christ his only hope. And as a suitable *finale* to this train of discourses, Rev. J. N. Murdock, of Hartford, preached Thursday forenoon, on the certainty of the destruction of the world, drawing solemn lessons from that awful event which will transpire at an hour known only to the Omniscient One. All these religious services left an impression that something more had been accomplished than the mere transaction of business.

During the forenoon of Thursday Rev. Dr. Neale, of your city, addressed the Association on the subject of Foreign Missions. Rev. J. Stockbridge, U. S. N., introduced in a few words the cause of seamen, more particularly with reference to the Baptist mission to sailors at the port of New York. The chaplain of that mission is Rev. Ira R. Steward, who went from Connecticut, and is greatly respected and beloved by his brethren here. On motion of Rev. Dr. Turnbull, it was voted to take a collection in aid of the Baptist mission to sailors in New York, and to express the feelings of the body toward brother Steward. The congregation was small, but the collection amounted to over ten dollars. We are glad to see that the churches are beginning to understand the importance of religious effort among sailors as a class. God is doing wonders with that little Baptist Mariner's church in New York, not only by causing the story of the cross to be repeated in all the world, where its thirty to forty sailor members go, but by keeping it so much in debt that the good pastor is obliged from year to year to appeal to the denomination to keep his noble craft afloat, and thus an interest is kept up in the sailor's cause. In that church sixteen nations are represented, and her members can speak more languages than were used on the day of Pentecost. What an admirable *foreign mission* establishment!

The Association will meet next year with the South Baptist church, Hartford; introductory discourse by Rev. R. H. Bowles.

NEW BRITAIN.

New Britain, the place of our meeting is a very thriving, manufacturing town, ten miles from Hartford, on the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad. One of your subscribers, Mr. E. B. W., politely showed us the lions of the village. The State Normal School is one the citizens have reason to be proud of. The building is of brick, and is tasteful in appearance, and was given for the use of the school by the citizens of the town. To a town hall 70 feet by 42, and three stories high, they added another 76 feet by 48, four stories high, and so arranged the entire structure that besides affording ample accommodations for 220 normal scholars, provision is made for the children of the village in three departments, primary, intermediate and high school. Here the normal scholars have a large school of practice, and all the teaching of the village children is done by them. The high school room has seats and desks for 300 pupils. Rev. T. D. P. Stone has charge of the Normal School and of course of the entire establishment. The present number of normal scholars in attendance is 68, and there are 100 more on leave of absence, engaged in teaching. The entire establishment is admirably arranged and managed, and though the school has been in operation but sixteen months, its beneficial influence on the cause of education in the town is a subject of general remark and gratulation among the citizens.

The principal manufactories in the village are of builders hardware, i. e., those articles made of brass and iron which are used in furnishing houses and stores; and besides these, a great variety of articles made of iron and brass. The Russel and Erwin Manufacturing Company carry on a very extensive business in locks of every variety. They occupy several buildings, the main one, which is just completed, is 198 feet by 75. From 250 to 300 hands are employed by them. This company manufacture a new kind of door knob which will entirely supersede the mineral knob on account of the solid manner in which it is fixed to the lock; it is called *argillo*. After a long series of expensive experiments it is believed the manufacture has been brought to perfection. The article is of different colors, resembling the agates in general appearance. It is manufactured from clay of a certain quality, which is subjected to a glass-house heat in a furnace, and being there vitrified, is taken out with a long handled spoon, in little masses rather larger than a knob, and is of the consistence of very thick jelly. The mass is held over a mould in which is the iron to which the knob is to be attached, and the moulder cuts off with a pair of scissors enough to make the knob. The mould is composed of two parts like a muffin iron, and as the moulder works two of them, one is under pressure while he uses the other. A boy bearing in his hand an iron rod, to the end of which four points are fixed, takes the knobs as fast as they are made, four at a time, and puts them into a furnace to polish them, keeping them whirling the while, to preserve their form. When taken out and cooled they are placed in racks in a heated oven to be annealed, where they remain one week, at the end of which time they are ready for use. The fire under the furnace where the clay is melted, *never goes out*. At the present time they are making 8000 knobs a day, with a single furnace.

Besides their regular business in builders hardware, shovels and tongs, pokers, &c., this company manufacture to order any thing that can be made in a brass foundry.

The New Britain Knitting Company is not an association of venerable matrons in spectacles, with burnished needles resting in the end of a cob or an old glove rolled up, but an incorporated company of the sterner sex, who have put up a spacious four story building of brick, and in it, with power looms, knit under-shirts and drawers. As the work is done by steam and without a word of gossip, this kind of knitting is dull, prosy business. The wrist and ankle bands are knit on a hand loom.

Near this building is the hook and eye establishment of North & Co., where these very useful articles are made by the bushel and sold by the gross. These little machines are very accurate and spry in their motions and intelligent, too, for they are simply furnished with a large bundle of wire, and from it they turn out the ready-made article. A machine will make 130 eyes in a minute. What becomes of all the hooks and eyes?

New Britain contains near four thousand inhabitants. Much of the village has been built up within five years, and in connection with the extensions of manufactories. It is well supplied with churches, there being two Presbyterian, and of Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist, Second Advent and Roman Catholic, one each. The Baptist church, we were glad to see, is finely located in the heart of the village, opposite the green. We were informed that the congregation is constantly increasing under the ministry of their new pastor, who proves an acceptable preacher.

Suffield, Conn., Sept. 18, 1851. MALLAH.

PREACHING THE DOCTRINES.

WOODBRIDGE, MOORE & Co., conductors of the Puritan Recorder, of this city, have just issued a pamphlet of nearly fifty pages, entitled, "Theology of the Puritans, by Leonard Woods, D. D." Dr. Woods closes his pamphlet by giving a summary of a recent address before the Nettleton Rhetorical Society of the East Windsor Theological Seminary, by Prof. Shepard, of Bangor. The following paragraphs have truthfulness and point:

The adversary is putting in requisition all the power of his vast genius, contriving new schemes and systems, multiplying his lying gospels, and drawing multitudes of gaping disciples to every monstrous thing he chooses to start. The preacher now stands in a contested position. He speaks to minds preoccupied; to ears all the time assailed with counter voices. Again: There is a growing incompetency to receive and digest the solid meat of veritable argument. There is here, indeed, some degeneracy in the times. There is not so much patient, productive thought, as once,—an evil fostered by the kind of reading now in vogue, a great proportion of which is light and trashy, under the influence of which the mind pines away, and becomes incompetent to think. Hence many are ready to cry, *Give us something brilliant, beautiful, entertaining.*

There are tendencies *in the pulpit* which account, in part at least, for the diminished effectiveness so generally admitted. Both in *deep piety*, and in *sound practical talent*, which are vastly important qualities in a preacher, there seems to be a falling off,—owing, in part, to the present mode of training ministers in public seminaries, which tends to foster too much confidence in the intellect, and a disposition to aim at distinction in scholarship, while simple godliness is too much neglected. It does not by any means follow that seminaries are to be undervalued; but we should watchfully guard against this tendency.

Another unfavorable circumstance is, *an abatement in the fullness and strength of doctrine.* Doctrine, clearly stated and thoroughly discussed, is indispensable to the authority and cogency of preaching. It is the leading element of power. There cannot be too much vigilance and earnestness in preserving the element of clear, definite and solid Christian doctrine.

All attempted *improvements of doctrine* come into the series of enfeebling tendencies. Truth must not be marred. In stating the truth, we must use the very instrument furnished in the Bible. The truth must be presented in God's own type.

Another enfeebling device is, *to mix the truth with something else.* The object of this is to make the truth more palatable. The intellect insists upon showing itself in some curious feats. There must be a *display*. There is an effort to make *literary sermons, intellectual sermons, great sermons.* There is a tendency of this sort in the evangelical pulpit of the present day. The hearers feel it. The most pious and discerning mourn over it.

Some preachers give out a mutilated, diluted gospel, rather than the gospel in its purity and strength. This artificial cast, so injurious to pulpit efficiency, is developed by certain peculiarities of style and language. There is something ambitious, something away from the ordinary track, something splendid and high-wrought. In this there is a sad missing of the great object of preaching, namely, *to meet men's souls with God's truth.*

A quality of preaching which is very important in our times, and which would do much to retrieve the good influence of the pulpit, and preserve it wholesome and effective, is the grace of *humility* in the preacher,—a disposition to put himself out of sight, and to lay off the laurels of genius, originality and ornamental literature. The chief potency of preaching lies not in curious novelties, but in the vivid utterance of the truth.

The *bible in sermons* will prove an element of great power. Ministers should be more men of *one* book, and that the Bible. This biblical element of sermons brings God before the hearers. It was this which gave the early New England pulpit such power.—And where, out of the Bible, shall we find such potent theology, and such admirable models for the preaching of it, as among the old theological giants of New England, whose writings have those peculiar qualities which ought to characterize gospel sermons? They are everywhere full of God; so instinct with living doctrine, facts, and descriptions, that the attention cannot escape, nor the conscience or heart slumber. And for the finish and clenching of the whole, there comes down the weight of God's mighty sanctions, giving to all the force of positiveness and authority. This downright, authoritative quality we are in danger of dropping quite too far, not preaching, in this respect, as those mightier men did. We shall retrieve our proper standing only as we come back again; and those venerable men will bring us back, if we have swerved,—will bring us back where they stood, in the position which God assigns us, ready for positive and wholesome utterances, and being admitted to speak in the name of God, to do it with authority, and not as the Scribes.

"ALL THESE THINGS ARE AGAINST ME."

A GRIEVOUS mistake the patriarch made when he uttered that complaint! All things *against* him? Was it "against him" to have that favorite boy, Joseph, (whose supposed loss he was bewailing,) made the lord of Egypt? Was it "against him" that Benjamin was taken from his arms to be brought back again laden with a brother's munificent bounty? Was that all-wise Providence, that he so faithlessly distrusted working "against him" when it evolved at last such a merciful preservation for him and all his house from famine? The man who had wrestled with God at Peniel, and experienced the deliverances which the brook Jabbok had witnessed, should never have vented such words as those.

But the race of mistrusting Jacobs has not yet passed away. The assurances of the Christian's Bible, united to the Christian experiences of forty centuries, have not been sufficient to hinder those who have been tried as Jacob was, from complaining as Jacob did—"All these things are against me." I stand beside the sick-bed of one who is but ill-accustomed to such hours of suffering and pain. His frame is racked with anguish. The fever is drinking dry his blood. On his uneasy bed he tosses to and fro; and as he remembers many requirements of his neglected business, he is ready to say, "All things are against me!" But in that lonely chamber he is brought near to the gates of eternity. The flames of the pit flash in his face. His sins rise with appalling terrors before his awakened conscience. He cries out—God be merciful to me a sinner!

As he rises once more from that couch of suffering—which has been to him the birthplace of his spiritual life and goes back again into a world now less dear to him than before, his grateful song is—"It was *good* for me that I was afflicted! Blessed be God for that near view of eternity! But for that my soul had been lost!"

Maybap these lines may reach some one who can recall the remembrance of an earthly idol which once held far too high a place in the temple of her affections. Her life was bound up in the life of the lad. To that idol he was "joined;" but a merciful God would not "let her alone" in her idolatry. At length the trial came. In terror and dismay she saw how the color began to fade out from the cheek, and the much-loved voice has died into a murmur. Each sweet word fell fainter and fainter from his tongue. The mark of the Destroyer grew fatally vivid, and in her wild despair she cried out—"All these things against me. Let me not, O God! see the death of the child!" And when the breath of the departed one no longer fanned her cheek, like David has she exclaimed—"Would God I had died for thee! my son! my son!"

But when the first gush of maternal anguish has passed away, she has had time to look about her and see her danger—a danger which is now delivered. Now she beholds with terror and compunction how ungrateful was that idolatry! how completely her affections were stolen from the Saviour—how she was leaning on a reed, and how perilous was that guilty idolatry to her soul. It is not, therefore, the melancholy pleasure of knowing that that tender plant—taken away by angel-reapers from the "evil to come,"—now blooms amid the paradise of God, which alone sustains her, but the sense of *rescue* from a state of guilt and forgetfulness of God, and a rescue too by the merciful hand of that very neglected and forgotten Father in heaven. This, more than all, fills the smitten soul with a strange and trembling gratefulness, and prompts the heart-breaking confession—"What have I now to do with idols? Whom have I in heaven *but thee?* and there is none on earth whom I desire beside thee."

The record book of Christian experiences has many such narratives to disclose. In this way earthly bereavements have been sent to save the soul from the worst of all bereavements—the loss of God's favor. Many a commercial bankruptcy has saved from a bankruptcy of the soul. As the idolized riches of this world have taken to themselves wings and flown away, the disappointed soul has been led to look *higher*—even toward those treasures that no moth can corrupt, and no thief can reach. Many a sick-bed has delivered the sufferer from a bed in hell! "There!" said a young man once, as he pointed to a diseased limb that was destroying his life—"there it is; and a precious treasure it has been to me. It saved me from the folly of youth—it made me cleave to God as my only portion; and I think it has now brought me very near to my Father's house." It may be "against" the ungodly worldling to go to the house of mourning, but the true saint finds it often a meet preparation for the Marriage Supper. It may go "against" the enemy of God most fearfully, to lay his head on a dying pillow, but to the saint that pillow is one of down; for

"While he feels his heart-strings break,
How sweet the moments roll!
A mortal paleness in his cheek,
But glory in his soul!"

All things are indeed "against" the sinner, while he remains a sinner; but in my Bible I find that "All things work together *for good* to them that *love God*, to them who are the called according to His purpose."—*Stray Arrows.*

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

THE celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent in

them their duty, engage them in immediate active service, see that proper books are put into their hands, invite them to pray in the social circle and the prayer meeting, work with them, and by all proper means bring them forward to serve Him whom they profess to love and follow.

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

THE MORAL EQUALITY OF MEN.

It is a fact worthy of remembrance, that the first great truth announced by a Christian apostle in the ears of a heathen audience, was the moral equality of men in the sight of God. It is found in the first sentence which fell from the lips of Peter in his address to the assembly which was gathered under the roof of Cornelius, the Roman centurion, the commander of "the Italian band." That assembly was called together for the purpose of hearing an apostle expound the new religion; the sentiment of which we speak must have had, in the view of the audience, an aspect of novelty, and must have been regarded by them as pre-eminently a *Christian doctrine*.

The occasion of the meeting here referred to, deserves particular attention. The design of Peter's visit to Cesarea, was to unfold the religion of Christ to a company of inquiring Gentiles. Familiar as we now are with the great truth that the gospel reveals a universal religion, this was not clearly understood at first even by the apostles themselves. It is true, they believed that it was to be preached to all nations, but they were not awake to the idea that it was to take all nations and communities just as it found them, to convert men at once, and to bring them as converted men with equal privileges into the kingdom of Christ. They supposed that Gentiles were to become Jewish proselytes, and reach Christianity through Judaism. This roundabout way out of heathenism into Christianity, seemed to them the plan of God. For several years after Christ's ascension, Peter was hampered with these notions; and, instead of enjoying free social intercourse with heathen men, he fenced himself about with all the restrictions of the ceremonial code of Moses.

Eight years had now elapsed since the delivery of "the Great Commission," and yet the apostles did not understand the doctrine of their Master on this point. Their case illustrates the force of prejudice, to which we are all more or less liable. When we look at our own history, the history of others, and of various Christian denominations, we are struck with the fact that all are disposed to interpret the true sayings of God by the lights of education; and much that men get out of the Bible is what they bring to it in their previous conceptions and beliefs. Sometimes it would seem that on some subjects a plain and striking statement would set them right; they appear, indeed, to yield to its force; but the mind, under the influence of prejudice, is like the young sapling on the hill-side, which, from its first sproutings, has been bent aside from its right direction. The pressure of a vigorous hand may hold it for a while in a straight position; but that force being relaxed, it flies back with elastic spring to its old line of inclination.

It deserves to be noticed, also, that although an angel was sent on an errand to Cesarea, he was not sent to preach the gospel. In the administration of Christ's kingdom, angels have their work, but this is not a part assigned to them. Cornelius at once obeyed the command to send for Peter to Joppa, a place now called Jaffa, on the Mediterranean. While all this was in process, God was preparing Peter to receive the messengers, by a corresponding revelation made to him, while he mused and prayed in his noon-day solitude. An immense vessel was seen to descend from heaven, containing clean and unclean animals; he was bidden by a Divine voice to disregard this old distinction between the clean and the unclean. Only a half of the signification of this vision occurred immediately to the mind of Peter; events explained the rest. It was revealed to him that men would come to summon him to Cesarea—that he must accompany them, "nothing doubting." All happened as was foretold, and at Cesarea he found a company of pagan Romans waiting for him, eager to hear him preach a discourse which should unfold Christianity to their view.

And now, we regard it as a very significant thing, that in the first sentence of his discourse the apostle proclaimed that, in the sight of God, all classes of men stand on a moral level. "I perceive," said he, "that God is no respecter of persons; but that in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him." In these words an inspired teacher announced a truth which had just dawned upon his own mind. It was a great thing to say at that time, especially in Palestine. It was a great thing to declare to an assembly of Jews and pagans, that the days of separation were past, that under the reign of Christianity all religious *caste*, and all birthright prerogative was to be forever abolished—that the gospel was not addressed to men as sons of Abraham, but as sons of Adam; that the kingdom of Christ recognized no distinction founded on birth, or position, or color, or nationality, or circumcision, or uncircumcision; or any rite or privilege conferred on one *before* believing, but only on that personal faith in Christ which denotes "a new heart and a new spirit."

In the sentence which we have just penned, we have sought to express the true sense of Peter's declaration. To have "respect of persons," implies a preference of one before another on account of some personal privilege. In the gospel, all such preference is denied and abjured. Every human soul stands before God in its own separate individuality, and no man is accepted on the ground of what any other man, either friend or parent, may have done for him. The New Testament knows nothing of inherited religion, or inherited church membership, but speaks to every individual being—whether he may have sprung from the loins of a Christian or a heathen; whether he be the tenant of a palace or a hovel; a freeman or a slave—as one whose destiny turns on his treatment of Christ, the Saviour, who gave himself "a ransom for all."

The bearings of this truth are illustrated by the circumstances in which it was uttered. As the Christian Jew who listened to it must have felt that he should no longer attach any moral value to his circumcision, received in infancy as the token of his parentage, so now the Christian Gentile should cease to attach any moral value to his infant baptism, which has been practised by multitudes as a substitute for circumcision. The child of the heathen, without this rite, is as acceptable to God as the child of the Christian with it; and if both die in infancy, the one is as sure of salvation as the other. The Jew of the apostles' days, who adhered to Moses, exceedingly disliked the promulgation of such a sentiment; and such is the Judaism of multitudes of our own time, that the development of this doctrine awakens a similar dislike in them. In many things they may excel, but in relation to this point they have need to be taught "what be the first principles of the doctrine of Christ."

Moreover, the doctrine here taught by Peter as a "first truth" of Christianity, bears directly on the biblical argument which some have constructed on behalf of slavery as a system allowed of God and sanctioned by revealed religion. It is said that the Jews were permitted to have slaves; and if the relation were a righteous one then, it may be a righteous one now. It is admitted, however, that the Jews were never allowed to procure slaves *except from the heathen*. It is acknowledged by all that the servitude of one Jew to another was no more than a sort of seven years' apprenticeship. It is denied by none that Jewish slavery was founded on the *distinction between Jews and heathen*. And yet that very distinction Christianity came to abolish. The apostles declared that it had been done away forever. Of course, the foundation of Jewish slavery having been swept away by the interposition of Heaven, a Christian can derive no sanction for slaveholding on *his* part from the laws and customs of the abolished dispensation. When we have heard the statutes of Moses quoted by Christian men in defence of the righteousness of the slave relation, we have been led to ask, What! would you restore the distinction which God has destroyed?—Would you build again the wall of partition between races of men, which he hath broken down?

The great "first truth" of Peter's sermon looms up with an aspect of higher moral sublimity the more it is contemplated, especially when we consider the circumstances in which it was announced. Its true meaning is yet to be developed in its application to common life, and to the relations of one race to another, whether Celtic, Saxon, African or Mongolian. It is a proper subject for daily prayer, that the doctrine of brotherhood which it involves may be better understood by those who bear the Christian name.—And this must be ere the millennium arrive. We do not expect that ultimate triumph of truth until Christendom herself be purged from her anti-Christian errors, until she become herself a fountain of light from which the knowledge of the Lord shall proceed to cover the earth as the waters cover the channel of the deep.

CHRISTIANS AND POLITICS.

We have reached the season of the year when politics more than usually engross the public mind. In a community like ours, where the popular voice is so largely expressed in the selection of rulers, and on questions of law and policy, there will always be the free, and sometimes the violent, discussion of such subjects as connect themselves, in some way, with the exercise of the elective franchise. We cannot desire that there should be among us less liberty in these matters than there actually is. For, severe as under certain aspects appears to be the penalty which comes along with the enjoyment of republican institutions, it is a penalty which our citizens a thousand to one, had rather pay than to run any of the manifold risks of monarchy or absolutism. Indeed, this penalty has few terrors to a people intelligent and moral, knowing their duties, and fearing God in their performance.

The Christian merges in his church relationship none of the duties of the citizen. It is still right and proper that he should hold office and vote. Nay, it may be questioned whether it is not *his duty* to vote, be he minister, deacon, or private member of the church. If we are to have the beneficent sway of just men who rule in the fear of God, then Christians must help to elevate such men to office. Otherwise the wicked will bear rule, and the people mourn.—And if this be clearly so, then ought religious men to unite their influence in what are commonly termed caucuses, and which have generally come to be shunned, except by cliques of politicians. We believe it were eminently desirable for Christians to make their voice heard in the nominating and primary meetings of the party to which they belong. Those who make politics a trade, have long enough had control of these normal influences. It does not follow that Christians must "touch pitch," if, with the right motive and spirit, their power is exerted to put men of virtue and character in nomination for offices of honor and trust. We believe that the contact which this course involves, is no more hazardous than the thousand contacts of business and every day life.

At the same time it cannot be too carefully remembered that the Christian is to glorify God in all the interest which he expresses in politics as well as other things. While a sojourner here, let him not shun the important political duties which grow out of his relations as a subject of civil government. But if he would truly honor his Master, let him, in all the tone of what he says, in all the manner of bearing himself in the view of others, declare that he is at the same time the citizen of "another country, even an heavenly." If in violence, denunciation and party spirit, he be kindred with "the men of this generation," it were better for him and the cause which he professes to love, to keep wholly aloof from politics.

THE SALEM BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Held its twenty-fourth anniversary with the Baptist church in Salisbury and Amesbury, on the 24th and 25th instant. On the day previous the Pastoral Union connected with this body, held its ninth anniversary. In the afternoon Bro. A. S. Train read an Essay on the "Conversion of the Young." In the evening a sermon was preached by Bro. N. Medberry, from 2d Peter, 3: 18—"*Grow in Grace*." The rain and clouds of Tuesday passed away with the night, and Wednesday dawned with a pleasant sun and cool atmosphere.

The annual associational sermon was preached by Bro. R. C. Mills, from Matthew 13: 39—"*The harvest is the end of the world*." The sermon was distinguished by great solemnity and earnestness; and from the manner in which it was alluded to by others, as well as from our own feelings, we judge the influence must be deeply felt.

The Association was organized by choice of brethren A. S. Train, Moderator; J. Keely and C. W. Redding, Clerks; and M. Shepard, Treasurer. The reading of the letters occupied most of the afternoon, and furnished the following statistics:—24 churches; 23 pastors, including one not yet ordained; 124 baptized; 19 excluded; 51 deaths, and a total membership of 4,325; being a net gain of 49.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held, with a full house, and addresses were made by W. P. Upham, Missionary from the Cherokee Nation, and E. Bright, Jr., the Home Secretary of the B. M. Union. Thursday forenoon was occupied with hearing reports of committees, the circular letter, and remarks from different brethren, upon the claims of the State Convention, Northern Baptist Education Society, American Baptist Publication Society, American and Foreign Bible Society, and American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Since this Association met last with the church in Salisbury and Amesbury, the place of worship has been enlarged to a very commodious size; the interior has been frescoed, and an organ placed in the gallery. This alteration is mournfully associated with the memory of their former pastor, the departed Symonds.

Under his faithful and successful labors, the house became too straight for the congregation, and an enlargement was deemed necessary. It was resolved upon; the time was fixed; and their beloved pastor availed himself of the time for a season of relaxation and repose. During his absence the work was commenced—the saw had just passed through the house, to make room for the contemplated addition, when the intelligence came that Symonds was no more! The news fell upon them like the thunder bolt—their courage failed them—they became irresolute—the mutilated house with its sundered parts seemed to mock them, in their deep affliction and sorrow, and they scarce knew what to do! But God was in it all. He gave them courage and strength to resume and complete the work, begun in such disheartening circumstances. The same Being who had bereaved them of one pastor, gave them another; and with him came the blessing too. God has prospered the union, and it is the desire of many now, that his health may be fully established, and his usefulness long continued to the people.

Never has this Association been more cordially received, and hospitably entertained; and if the share which this church and its surrounding friends may hope for in the divine blessing, is to be in the ratio of their kindness of heart, and liberality of provision, theirs is Benjamin's portion.

The session was one of most delightful harmony.—The paternal tie was strong in its manifestation, and there was much apparent endeavor after the things which make for peace, and which edify. The prayer meetings were well attended and sustained, and if the earnest desire for the Divine blessing may be regarded as the harbinger of the coming harvest—then a rich in-gathering awaits those churches to be reported, when this Association shall meet at its next anniversary, with the Baptist church in Gloucester. K.

WARREN ASSOCIATION.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the Warren Association was held with the Second Baptist Church in Newport, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 10 and 11. The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. J. N. Granger, of Providence, from Isaiah, 14: 32; "What shall one then answer the messenger of the nation? That the Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of his people shall trust in it." The Association was organized with choice of Rev. J. O. Choules, Moderator, and Rev. R. A. Fyfe, H. H. Brown, and A. M. Gammell, Clerks.

But one of the churches composing this Association for the last year reports any revival. Yet several of them report a few baptisms. The largest number reported baptized by any one church, is six by the First Baptist Church in Bristol. The total number of baptisms is forty-eight, while the whole number of deaths is sixty-five. Two churches were received into this body, viz.: the Niantic Baptist church, Westerly, and the Quidnic church, Coventry. These two churches number 46 members; they report 17 baptisms. Whole number of the churches 39, baptisms 65. Net loss of the Association during the year, 69.

The Circular Letter, written by Rev. Z. Toby, on the importance of Religious Conversation among Professors of Religion, is worthy of a careful perusal, and we believe the suggestions, if carried into practice, by the members of the churches, will be eminently beneficial to all. The next session of this body is to be held on the first, instead of the second Wednesday of Sept. 1852, with the Baptist church in Warren. Rev. S. W. Field, to preach the Introductory Sermon, Rev. S. Adlam, alternate. Rev. F. Dennison writes Circular Letter.

The R. I. Baptist Sabbath School Association held their anniversary on Wednesday evening. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. R. A. Fyfe, of Warren; extracts from the letters were read by Mr. S. R. Worden, of Providence, and interesting addresses were made by Mr. A. M. Gammell, Rev. Messrs. Adlam, Jameson, Davis, Mr. Guild, of Newport, and Dr. Babcock, Secretary of American Sunday School Union, to a large and attentive congregation.

We would suggest whether the objects of this Association, would not be far better attained, if a course similar to that pursued by the Boston Baptist Sabbath School Association, were adopted by them in appropriating a whole day at some convenient season of the year for their anniversary, instead of crowding it into the short space of one and a half, or two hours. F.

WACHUSETT ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its ninth anniversary with the Baptist church in Leominster, Sept. 10 and 11. Rev. E. Savage was appointed Moderator, Rev. C. M. Bowers, Clerk, and L. H. Bradford, Treasurer. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. A. Merriam, from Gal. 4: 18.

In some of the churches there have been precious and extensive revivals; while in others, there have been a few conversions. Clinton, Holden, Sterling, and Barre, are among the favored ones. Forty-three have been added by baptism to the church in Clinton, and thirty-one to the church in Holden. Four churches are now destitute of pastors, though it is hoped it will not be so long.

Foreign and Home Missions, the Bible cause, State Convention, and Education were brought before the Association in a report, and discussed by brethren Eddy, Wilcox, Savage, Archibald, Wilbur, Cummings, and Dimock. Much interest was manifested in these discussions, as well as in all the services. There were five sermons preached, and a prayer meeting held at five and one half o'clock, A. M., which with other business that was transacted, is good evidence that no time was lost, as sometimes there is in our Associations. The next session is to be held in Harvard. T.

THE PORTSMOUTH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Convened with the Baptist church at Plaistow, Sept. 3d and 4th. Rev. W. Lamson was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Z. Jones and J. N. Chase, Clerks.

The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Wedgewood, of Stratham, from Col. 1: 28. He spoke upon two chief thoughts: 1. What is it to preach Christ? 2. What is the end to be accomplished in preaching Christ? On the first point, the preacher stated, that to preach Christ, is to present him as a Divine Being; 2. As a man; 3. As the great atoning Sacrifice; 4. As the Mediator; 5. As the final Judge. In answering the second general inquiry, the preacher remarked, that the great end of preaching, and of all Christian toil, is, to turn men from the service of sin and Satan unto the service of the living God; to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. It was a well prepared, truly scriptural and excellent discourse. A revival has been enjoyed in Portsmouth, Hampton Falls, Exeter, Brentwood and Great Falls during the past year. All the churches are at peace among themselves, and are laboring to advance the cause of Zion at home and abroad. Every pastor was present, and every church was reported by letter and represented by delegates, with one exception. There is but one destitute church in the Association, which is the Second and Lamprey River church. They are small in number but a good, faithful band. May the Lord of the harvest send a faithful laborer into that field, who shall be blest in the conversion of souls. Is there not somewhere, a good man, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, whose duty it is to go there and labor for Christ? On Wednesday, P. M., after the reading of the letters, Rev. James French, of Exeter, preached an admirable discourse, from Rom. 8: 6. His subject consisted of two parts; 1. The nature, condition, experience and awful end of the unrenewed, who are carnally minded. 2. The nature, change, condition, experience and glorious end of the renewed, who are spiritually minded. This discourse was of thrilling interest. The Wednesday evening sermon was delivered by Rev. W. Lamson, of Portsmouth, but being absent, we are unable to give the plan of it. The Circular letter, written by Rev. Z. Jones, of Hampton-Falls, was a timely and practical appeal.

On Thursday morning, addresses were made by brethren Foss and Tracy, and a sermon delivered by Rev. B. Knight, of Northwood, from Luke 16: 8. Subject: In what respects are the children of this world wiser than are the children of light? The primary thought of the discourse was, that the unrenewed are in their generation, in worldly things, wiser than the children of light are, in spiritual duties.—He said that this was not true of every Christian, but of saints generally. He closed with three points of application: 1. The subject should lead to humility. 2. It should quicken us to improve every privilege. 3. We should always set Christ before us that we may become wiser, holier, more diligent. A good sermon solemnly delivered. The afternoon of Thursday was devoted to a conference meeting, when addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. B. Wheeler, Blair, J. French, and A. T. Foss. In the evening of Thursday, Rev. A. T. Foss preached.

The weather was favorable, a good spirit prevailed, the services were truly spiritual, the singing excellent, the preaching good, practical and earnest, aiming to move and convert the heart; the kindness and hospitality of the brethren and friends in Plaistow were great, which made this anniversary deeply interesting and profitable. The next session will be held with the Baptist church in Exeter. The Baptist church in Plaistow is flourishing under the faithful instructions of Rev. B. Wheeler, who has been their pastor for fifteen years. C.

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its eighth anniversary with the Eighth Baptist church, Providence, on the 17th and 18th ult. The Introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. T. C. Tingley, late of West Wrentham, from Eph. 6: 10, "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of of his might." A good discourse, eminently practical in its suggestions, and adapted to leave a salutary impression upon the audience.

The Association was organized by the choice of Rev. F. Smith, Moderator, and Rev. S. Richards, Clerk. The number of churches composing this body is small, and hence its time is devoted for the most part to devotional exercises. Business is usually despatched with great facility, leaving no opportunity for the discussion of dates, or questions of little practical benefit to the churches. Brethren Davis and J. Smith, preached during the session, and the last afternoon was spent in a delightful season of conference and prayer. The Circular Letter by the Clerk, presented the duty of a faithful maintenance of the social meetings of the church.

The letters from the churches gave a sad record of their history for the past year. Just one half of the number are without pastors, and one church is so far reduced in membership by removals, that they fear necessity will compel them to close their house of worship. This church, like several others in this State, located in factory villages, has suffered very much from the influx of foreigners, who displace in the mills American help, many of whom are valuable members of our churches. In two of the churches revivals were reported, and the whole number admitted by baptism, is thirty-four. Yet there has been a serious diminution in the entire membership of the Association during the year, so much so that this fact became a prominent thought in the remarks and prayers which were offered during the meeting. Dea. H. Lincoln, a member of the Executive Board of the Missionary Union, was present, and made an interesting address on Foreign Missions. He came as a father among us, and his words fell on our ears with the weight which his age and many valuable services to the Union were fitted to give them. The Association meets in Woonsocket, next year; Rev. W. Lincoln, the preacher; and Rev. J. W. Russell, writer of the Circular letter. B.

WINDHAM COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this body was held at Jamaica, Vt., on the 17th and 18th of Sept. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. A. H. Stearns, of Newfane, from Psa. 20: 5. The letters from the churches gave encouraging accounts of prosperity, and presented a more hopeful condition of things, than has existed for some time past. Interesting revivals have been enjoyed by the churches at Pondville, Brattleboro', Wilmington and Dover. The whole number of baptisms is 87. An increased spirit of benevolence was manifested by the Treasury Department, and more especially in the contributions for the State Convention, which greatly exceeded those of any preceding year. The session was harmonious and interesting. A favorable impression seemed to be produced by all the exercises, and is may be hoped that good influences will go forth from such a meeting, to tell upon the welfare of the churhees another year. The next meeting is appointed at Whitingham. F.

FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION.

This body celebrated its last anniversary with the Baptist church in Charlemont. Rev. Mr. Pease preached an appropriate introductory sermon. Sermons were preached during the session by Rev. Messrs. Newton, Gray, Fuller, and Fitts. Several of the churches reported additions by baptism. The Shelburne Falls church, especially, has had much increase during the year. The objects of benevolence were generally noticed. The Conway church have just settled Rev. M. Byrne, who has already entered upon his labors with encouraging prospects. Several of the churches in this Association are still destitute of pastors. The session was one of interest and harmony. The next anniversary is to be held at Bernardston.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

On our fourth page, we have given an account of some of these exhibitions. That of the Essex Agricultural Society took place at Salem last week, when that city was crowded with strangers. The show of fruits of all kinds, flowers, vegetables, domestic manufactures, dairies, cattle, horses, &c., was extensive and beautiful. One Cow on exhibition, is reported to have given 1219 gallons and 3 quarts of milk in 492 days, and an Ayreshire cow was shown as having her weight, 950 lbs., of milk in 21 days, her owner having sold $73 of her milk in three months. The ploughing match and trial of working oxen were contested with spirit. Rev. Milton P. Braman was the orator of the occasion, the subject of his address being the obstacles that have hitherto retarded the progress of agriculture. At the dinner, Gov. Boutwell, Hon. Amasa Walker, and others made short speeches. The premiums were then awarded, and the exhibition closed. It is said to have been one of the most successful ever held.

The Fitchburg Cattle show and fair came off last week. There was a large gathering of the hardy sons of toil, and all things passed off admirably. Thirteen teams took part in the ploughing match. The cattle pens told a good story for the farmers of North Worcester. Among the cows, was one of the mixed Ayreshire and Durham, which gave 278lbs of milk in the 1st week of June, and 183lbs. in the 1st week of September. A fine bull calf, of a cross breed, 6 months and 25 days old, weighed 690lbs. There was a fine display of working oxen. Fowls, as at most of the Fairs this fall, were in abundance. The Town Hall groaned under its splendid burthens of fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c. The show of apples was unrivalled, one exhibitor having 14 varieties on hand. Specimens were shown of Bartlett pears from a tree which has borne four crops this season. The marrowfat squashes were remarkably large and inviting, some weighing 66lbs. There was quite an array of butter, cheese and loaves of bread. Contributions by the ladies were various and tasteful. Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., who was to have delivered the address, could not be there. At the dinner, there were some 400 persons, many of them ladies. Speeches were made by several persons, and several songs were sung.

The Ohio State Fair, which was held at Columbus last week, is described as unusually spirited and attractive. Nearly 50,000 people, from all parts of the State, were in attendance the first day, and many distinguished strangers. Hon. Wm. Allen delivered the address. The exhibition greatly surpassed that of other years.

The Michigan State Fair at Detroit was very fully attended, and the exhibition is represented as exceeding all previous ones. Hon. Lewis Cass delivered the address.

Hon. S. A. Douglass, in his address at the recent State Fair of New York, thus encouraged the hope that camels may yet become as domestic in this country as the ox:

> The limits of this discourse will not allow me to refer to the subject of breeding Domestic Animals, but I cannot omit to bring to your notice a most valuable quadruped—"the Ship of the Desert"—for the introduction of which an appropriation was made by the last Congress. I have no manner of doubt that the Camels which our Government is about to import from Arabia for the transportation of military stores, will soon become domesticated in the sterile regions and steppes of the far West. It may, in time, prove a valuable auxilary to our internal commerce, and a very convenient, though comparatively slow means of communication between distant territories. The camel of Arabia is, to all intents and purposes, a domestic animal; fulfilling the joint functions of the horse, the ox, and the sheep, and will no doubt enter largely into the domestic economy of our people. Camels' hair and the hair of the Angora goat—an animal which I yet hope to see introduced into the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains—are the raw material employed in many of the most valuable tissues of the East, and there is no reason to doubt that with the same raw material at our command, and with the aid of suitable machinery, our ingenious and enterprising countrymen would in due time furnish similar, if not better fabrics.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the the American Board.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held its forty-second Annual Meeting at Portland, during the past month. The attendance exceeded that of any previous meeting. For most of the time, says the Puritan Recorder, three churches were filled at the same hour. The crowd was immense, and the interest of the occasion, as usual, great. Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburg, preached the annual sermon. Rev. Mr. Goodell, a returned missionary, preached on the same evening, with Dr. Riddle, at the Third Church. The Treasurer's report was read by Henry Hill, Esq., from which it appeared that the expenses of the several missions had been as follows:—South Africa, $15,137; West Africa, $6,166; Armenians, $41,034; Jews, $1,890; Syria, $22,075; Nestorians, $14,070; Bombay, $4,202; Ahmednuggur, $14,304; Madura, $29,372; Ceylon, $27,550; Canton, $5,473; Fuh Chau, $7,655; Sandwich Islands, $26,216; Oregon, $298; Choctaws, $4,074; Cherokees, $7,036; Dakota, $2,570; Ojibways, $1,370; New York Indians, $5,803. The following are the expenses of agencies. For district agencies, $14,191. The agency of New York, $2,330. Expenses of the Missionary Harald, above the receipts, 2,738. Expenses of the Journal of Missions over the receipts, 3,119. Those for the Day Spring, 3,028. Total expenses of publications, 10,525.

The following summary embraces a condensed view of the operations of the Board for the year closed:

1. *The Missions.* Number of Missions, 25; number of Stations, 110; number of Out-stations, 33.

2. *Laborers Employed.* Number of ordained Missionaries, (8 being Physicians,) 151; number of Licentiates, 2; number of Physicians, not ordained, 7; number of other Male Assistants, 25; number of Female Assistants, 201; whole number of laborers sent from this country, 386. Number of Native Pastors, 11; number of other Native Preachers, 19; number of Native Helpers, 112; whole number of Native Assistants, 142. Whole number of laborers connected with the Mission, 528.

3. *The Press.* Number of Printing Establishments, 12; Pages printed last year, 52,669,739; Pages printed from the beginning, 948,589,286.

4. *The Churches.* Number of Churches, 92; number of Church Members, 24,763. Added during the year, 1,204.

4. *Educational Department.* Number of Seminaries, 7; number of other Boarding Schools, 22; number of Free Schools, (487 supported by Hawaiian Government,) 734; number of Pupils in the Seminaries, (64 do.) 331; number of Pupils in the Boarding Schools, 708; number of Pupils in the Free Schools, [13,261 do.] 22,334; number of Pupils in all the Schools, 23,373.

The receipts of the past year have reached within a fraction, $275,000, and the disbursements $285,000, making the present debt of the Board about $44,000. The reports and addresses which this Anniversary elicited, excited much interest. No missionary organization is accomplishing a greater work than the American Board.

Mr. Kincaid at Rangoon.—The Macedonian has intelligence from Messrs. Kincaid and Dawson, dating as late as the middle of June. Notwithstanding threatened severity at Maulmain, they arrived safely at Rangoon on the 16th of April.

"Their families and effects were landed as soon as possible, in order to get them on shore before a prohibition could issue against them. They found the old man who had sheltered them afraid to admit them to his house, and general dismay among their acquaintances.

On the 18th they had an interview with the governor, who addressed them harshly for presuming to come to Burmah. On Mr. Kincaid reminding him of the royal favor he had formerly received, as a reason for returning, he grew milder and permitted them to remain, but forbidding them to leave his house unattended by his interpreter. To this order they have paid no attention. The very next day a respectable Mahommedan was savagely beaten for venturing to render them some assistance. They had a second interview with the governor, on the 22d, who received them kindly, but forbade the circulation of tracts. They succeeded on that day in procuring a convenient house, with a sufficient room for both families, a chapel and a dispensary.

On the 3d of May a royal writer called with a message from the governor, that the king had expressed pleasure at the arrival of the American teachers, and the hope that they would remain in Burmah; his majesty ordered that no one should molest them. Public worship in Burman and English was commenced on the first Lord's day in May, and had since been statedly observed, the congregation sometimes numbering from thirty to forty. An aged priest from Ava, a person of high rank and great influence at court, called at the mission house several days in succession, and at last craved permission to lodge there. He had attended public worship three times, requested the brethren to accompany him to Ava after the rains, and promised them his utmost favor on their arrival at the capital.

There was a constant stream of visitors; a daily average of near forty had received medical or surgical aid; among them a principal officer of the customs whose case was considered desperate, obtained relief. An orphan youth nearly blind, who before his calamity had studied for the priesthood, came for help and asked leave to stay with the missionaries, to which they assented. His eyesight is improved, and he receives Christian instruction with apparent interest."

Biblical Element in Preaching.—A writer in the New York Recorder, urges the necessity of more of the Scriptural element in preaching. The following paragraph is truthful:

> Another retrieving quality of the pulpit is gained by intercourse with God and his Word. The Bible in sermons will prove in them an element of power. This is what a large proportion of our modern sermons need. Ministers should be more men of *one* book, and that the Bible. This biblical element of sermons brings God before the hearers. This was what gave the early New England pulpit such power. And here the speaker said he wished to say: I know not where, out of the Bible, we shall find such potent theology to preach, and such admirable models for the effective preaching of it, as among the old theological giants of New England, whose writings have those qualities which ought to characterize sermons; everywhere full of God—so instinct with living doctrine, facts, scenes, descriptions, that the attention cannot escape, nor the heart nor the conscience slumber before them; and then, for the finish and the clenching of the whole, there comes down the weight of God's great sanctions, giving to all the force of positiveness and authority. Let me say here, that this downright authoritative quality, I have thought, we are in danger of dropping quite too far—not preaching in this respect as those mightier men did. Some tell us, "It will not do to preach so now; that that memorable sermon, for instance, of President Edwards, '*Sinners in the hands of an angry God*,' which when delivered, so shook the soul of the thoughtless—that sermon, even with President Edwards to preach it, would do no good at the present day." I believe no such a thing. I believe we greatly lose by yielding to such notions—yielding to the sickly sentimentalism abroad—the miserable prejudices got up against penalty and the terrors of the Lord. We retrieve only as we come back again; and those venerable men will bring us back, if any have swerved in this respect—bring us to stand where they stood, in the position God assigns us; rising above all that silly squeamishness; ready for positive and wholesome utterances; and being admitted to speak in the name of God, do it with authority, and not as the Gentiles.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

Rev. A. Judson Huntington, of Lexington, Va., has been called to assume the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church and Society in Chelsea. It gratifies us to learn that Mr. H. has accepted the call, and will enter upon his labors in the important field to which he has been invited, in the course of the present month.

Rev. P. R. Russell has felt himself obliged by indisposition in his family, to resign the pastorate of the Baptist Church and Society in Manchester, Mass., a trust which he has held with acceptance to the people and satisfaction to himself. We have seen a copy of resolutions passed by the church, which are expressive of high regard for their late pastor, who, we doubt not, will soon find himself cultivating successfully another part of his Master's vineyard.

Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Chicago, resigned the pastoral care of the First Baptist church in Chicago, some time since. The church have lately accepted his resignation.

Rev. M. Winston has resigned the charge of the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Va., and entered upon his labors as pastor of the Baptist church at Middletown, Ct.

ORDINATION AT MEDFIELD.

Bro. George G. Fairbanks was examined by an ecclesiastical council, convened in Medfield, Mass., Sept. 9th, 1851, at half past 10, A. M., with reference to his ordination to the Christian ministry, and settlement as pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

The council was organized by the appointment of Rev. S. F. Smith, Moderator, and Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, Clerk. Delegates were present from seven different churches, and at the request of the church which called the council, Rev. Dr. Pattison, and Rev. Mr. Richmond, pastor of the Congregational church, Medfield, were invited to sit in council. The examination being satisfactory, the council unanimously resolved to make arrangements for the ordination services, which took place in the afternoon.

Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. A. Mason, West Medway; opening prayer, by Rev. W. H. Watson, Natick; sermon, by Rev. Dr. Pattison, of Newton Theological Institution; ordaining prayer, by Rev. S. F. Smith, Newton Centre; charge to the candidate, by Rev. E. C. Messenger, West Medway; hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. Chaplin, West Dedham; address to the church, by Rev. W. H. Watson, Natick; closing prayer, by Rev. Mr. Richmond, Medfield; benediction, by the candidate.

Bro. Fairbanks enters upon his pastoral labors under very favorable circumstances.

By order of the Council, J. Chaplin, Clerk.

ORDINATION IN CANTON.

Mr. David B. Ford, late of Newton Theological Institution, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church and society in Canton, Mass., on the 25th ult.—The following was the order of service on the occasion: Invocation and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. G. E. Tucker, of Providence; Prayer, by Rev. J. W. Olmstead; Sermon, by Rev. I. Smith, of Stoughton; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. S. Ripley, of Foxborough; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. G. W. Samson, of Jamaica Plain; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. J. Chaplin, of West Dedham; Charge to the Church, by Rev. T. Driver, of Randolph; Prayer, by Rev. A. Colburn, of Sharon; Benediction, by the Candidate.

The sermon, by Mr. Smith, was a forcible and very impressive plea for a *permanent ministry*—such a plea as we could wish might be heard in all our churches. The other exercises of the occasion were likewise of a high order of excellence. The singing was, as usual, very good, and the house was filled with attentive hearers. Our brother commences his connection with the people in Canton with much to encourage him in his labors. He finds himself in the midst of a thriving business population, and, with much error, lukewarmness and irreligion to confront, he will yet have the sustaining influence of a kind and appreciative people. The blessing of the Holy Spirit on pastor and flock, must prove the best of all pledges that the union now formed will be permanent and prosperous.

Old School Presbyterian Missions.—The Old School Presbyterian Church is engaged in the vigorous prosecution of the Foreign Missionary enterprise. The last report of the Assembly's Board on the expenditure and support of its missions, gives the following as the amount of appropriations for the past year:

Indian tribes—seven missions,	$33,857
Africa—three missions,	4,935
India—three missions,	59,306
Siam—one mission,	2,918
China—three missions,	20,157
The Jews,	2,508
Papal Europe,	2,050

Got a Provisional Bishop.—The Episcopal Convention, of Eastern New York, have elected Rev. Dr. Creighton, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese made vacant by the removal of Dr. Onderdonk. Four days were devoted to the work of canvassing and balloting. Dr. C. was the compromise candidate.

At the 8th ballot, on Friday, P. M., the vote stood thus: Clerical votes, 105 for Dr. Creighton, 67 for Dr. Wainwright; Lay vote 87 for Dr. Creighton, 77 for Dr. Wainwright. Dr. Creighton was subsequently declared to be unanimously elected.

☞ The Magazine for October, has a letter from Rev. Dr. Peck, Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, written from France. Dr. Peck had a safe and pleasant passage, and has already visited most of the missionary stations in that country so interestingly described by Rev. Mr. Parker. He represents the cause of evangelization in France, as quite encouraging.

☞ A work of grace, we are happy to learn, is now in progress at the Baptist Seamen's Bethel in this city. Last Lord's day, the pastor, Rev. P. Stow, baptized seven persons, one of whom was his only child. In the evening of the same day, the conference meeting at the Bethel was so fully attended that it was difficult for some to find seats. Among the attentive audience were many inquirers, about twenty of whom, by rising, manifested a desire for the prayers of God's people.

☞ Rev. Dr. Church, pastor of the Bowdoin Square church, this city, has been severely indisposed for several days past, from a deep-seated cervical abscess, attended by inflammation and other threatening symptoms. A surgical operation has been performed, which afforded him some relief. We sincerely hope that his valuable life and labors will be prolonged.

☞ It is now currently reported that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, contemplates visiting this country the ensuing spring. No man could come among us and receive a warmer welcome, than awaits him.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Literature and the Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland. By Abraham Mills, A. M., Author of Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, etc. In two Volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author has been engaged upon this work nearly a quarter of a century, and all who read it critically will say that he has labored well and successfully. He has begun at the very source of English literature, and followed its meanderings and expansions with as much care as the early discoverers of the Mississippi bestowed in tracing that great American river from its head waters in the far northwest to its magnificent *debouchement* in the Gulf of the Atlantic.—Take this history of English Literature, and with it Fowler's history of the English Language, and the thinking student will be at no loss to comprehend the import of what is meant, when the Anglo Saxon tendencies of the present day are proudly and continually spoken of. The "manifest destiny" of the ever-advancing race is as clear as noonday on the page of its literature and language; and although the Celtic, and Norman, and other dialects have largely flowed in upon and swelled the Anglo Saxon volume, just as the various streams and rivers have run into and helped to augment the greatness of the Father of Waters, yet there is but one name in either case, that can properly designate and measure the mighty aggregate.

We need not say that we have read these two volumes with the highest pleasure; and that for not a little of that pleasure we are indebted to the full and appreciative view the author has taken of Ossian and other marked writers of the Celtic age. Disregarding the learned perplexities that have been piled up mountain high over the questioned existence of such a personage as Ossian, it is boldly assumed that he really lived, and actually composed the poems attributed to him by Macpherson. In this, our author has shown wisdom, inasmuch as he is thus enabled to avoid the dryest kind of literary stuff, and give his readers, not a mere inkling, but a bountiful repast of many of the most delightful of the Ossianic contributions. It is really a luxury to have reproduced, in new and beautiful type, such exquisite passages as Ossian's Address to the Sun, and his Last Song.

Full justice is done to the poetic memory of Alfred, the good king, who died A. D. 901. At the age of 15, he could not read his native language; and yet, thanks to his mother, he afterwards became a most accomplished scholar. We give one of his most touching poems:

A SONG OF SORROW.

Lo! I sang cheerily
In my bright days,
But now, all wearily
Chant I my lays;
Sorrowing tearfully,
Saddest of men,
Can I sing cheerfully,
As I could then?

Many a verity,
In those glad times
Of my prosperity,
Taught I in rhymes;
Now from forgetfulness
Wanders my tongue,
Wasting in fretfulness
Metres unsung.

Worldliness brought me here
Foolishly blind,
Riches have wrought me here
Sadness of mind;
When I rely on them,
Lo! they depart;
Bitterly, fie on them!
Rend they my heart.

Why did your songs to me,
World-loving men,
Sad joy belongs to me
Even as then?
Why did ye lyingly
Think such a thing,
Seeing how flyingly
Wealth may take wing?

We proceed to state that the author's two volumes, which make nearly six hundred pages each, are composed of forty-six Lectures, prepared many years ago, and since, from time to time, enlarged and corrected. These lectures embrace the whole period of English and Irish literature, from the times of Ossian, in the beginning of the fourth century, to the times of Burke, at the close of the eighteenth century, and give satisfactory sketches of between four and five hundred authors, with liberal extracts from their poetical and prose writings. From such a mass of matter, we can only take one or two passages, and those mostly at random, being brief references to familiar names in religious history.

ISAAC WATTS.

> The literary character of Dr. Watts should be contemplated under the three-fold aspect of poet, philosopher and theologian. As a poet, though he may not, in creative power or sublimity of genius, hold the first rank, yet he has attained to that which the greatest might well envy—a universal fame. He is emphatically the classic poet of the religious world, wherever the English language is spoken. His "Version of the Psalms of David," his "Books of Hymns," and his "Divine Songs for Children," have been more frequently read and committed to memory, have exerted more sacred influences, and made more lasting beneficial impressions upon the human heart, and have called forth more fervent aspirations for the joys of heaven, than the productions of all other poets of the language combined. His poems on other subjects are such as might be expected from the amusements of a man of letters, and are more or less excellent, as the subject happened to be more or less favorable to invention. As a philosopher, Dr. Watts enjoys the rare felicity of being always practically useful. His "Logic, or the Right Use of Reason," was used for a long time as a text-book in the English universities; and of his "Improvement of the Mind, Dr. Johnson remarks, "Few books have been perused by me with greater pleasure than this; and whoever has the care of instructing others, may be charged with deficiency in his duty if this book is not recommended." Of his theological writings Dr. Drake observes, that "every page displays his unaffected piety, the purity of his principles, the mildness of his disposition, and the great goodness of his heart. The style of all his works is perspicuous, correct, and frequently elegant; and, happily for mankind, his labors have been translated and dispersed with a zeal that does honor to human nature; for there are few persons who have studied the writings of Dr. Watts without a wish for improvement; without an effort to become wiser or better members of society."

JOHN MILTON.

> In contemplating the genius of Milton, one of the first thoughts that occurs to the mind, is the remarkable circumstances under which it was matured. The stormy and turbulent times in which he lived, while they would have oppressed ordinary powers, were such as only contributed to give additional energy to an order of mind like his own. Indeed, it is evident that such times are more favorable to poetry than those which are more quiet and peaceful. The muse catches fire and inspiration from the storm, and genius rides upon the whirlwind, while, perhaps, it would only slumber during the calm. Chaucer wrote amid the irritation and fury excited by the progress of the Reformation—Spenser and Shakspeare, while the nation was contending for its very existence against the power of Spain; and it was during the political and religious frenzy of the Revolution, that Milton stored his mind with those sublime imaginings which afterwards expanded into that vast masterpiece of human genius—"Paradise Lost."

Family Worship. A Series of Prayers for every Morning and Evening throughout the Year. Adapted to Domestic Worship by One Hundred and Eighty Clergymen of Scotland. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

The design of this copious collection of prayers as above set forth, is to give aid "to family worship"—an aim which cannot be too highly commended. No family should be without an altar from which, morning and evening, the incense of pure prayer may rise to God. In the performance of this duty, as that of prayer generally, helps are not to be despised. Such manuals as that of Bickersteth, and Hannah More, are aids to the pious meditations and devotions of the Christian pilgrim. The volume of prayers by Rev. William Jay, of Bath, is likewise excellent.

The large volume indicated by the above title, has a specific object, being edited and arranged to meet it. Though not especially partial to forms of prayer, we cannot but commend this object. We are persuaded that it were far better for families to use these prayers, appropriate and good as they generally are, than to have no domestic worship at all. Where the head of the family is the widow, where the wife has not a believing husband, but yet one who respects the observance of fireside worship, where there is special diffidence,—a felt incapacity to pray audibly and aright,—we recommend a reference to this book. Every sentence of these prayers may not be adopted, but all may read and cherish them in a way adapted the better to prepare them for the duty and enjoyment of devotion.

A Wreath around the Cross; or Scripture Truths Illustrated. By Rev. A. Morton Brown, author of "The Leader of the Lollards," etc.

Gould & Lincoln, of this city, have done a good thing in publishing this book—a most useful work for the reading of pious persons, but more particularly adapted to those who are seeking Christ. The author's style is beautiful, and he has succeeded in his design, which was to exhibit scripture doctrine through the medium of Scripture facts; to awaken the careless, to arouse the slumbering, to encourage the believer, to elevate the cross before all, and to plead with all classes to look to Jesus. Rev. John Angell James, in his Recommendatory Preface to the work, says,—"It is the excellence of this book that it keeps the reason so constantly in view of this grand instrument of salvation, that it might have been entitled a 'walk' as well as a 'wreath' around the cross."

A Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Designed for Colleges, Academies and Families. By Calvin Cutter, M. D. With 150 Engravings. Stereotype Edition. Boston: Benjamin B. Muzzey & Co.

A short time since, we noticed a smaller work by the same intelligent author, on similar subjects. What we then said generally of his professional acquirements, and of his aptitude for imparting the kind of knowledge peculiar to his profession, we can only repeat. The volume before us is a more elaborate text-book, and embraces all that any one not in the profession, will be likely to seek. The whole is divided into chapters, and the subjects of each are complete in themselves. The technical words, which most persons find it difficult to pronounce correctly, are accented and divided into syllables. This, with the ample glossary appended, renders the work quite valuable.

The Nile Boat; or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. By W. H. Bartlett. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is really a splendid book. Its paper, typography, engravings, and execution generally, are in the best style of the publishers. The author disclaims for the text of his book any pretensions to originality, all the merit he seeks being that of a faithful description of what he himself saw. His illustrations, however, and they are gem portions of the volume, were drawn by him on the spot, many of them with the camera lucida, and therefore are reliable as pictures from nature and art transferred to paper. An attentive study of the book will fully repay the time spent.

Mary Lundie Duncan.—This admirable memoir is now published by the American Tract Society, pages [illegible], 18mo, price 30 cents. It was written by her venerated mother, wife of the Rev. Mr. Lundie, of Kelso, Scotland, who, after his death, married the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, already well-known and loved on both sides of the Atlantic.—Mary resided at Kelso till she was twenty-two, when she married the Rev. W. W. Duncan, then just settled at Cleish, with whom she lived three years till her early death. The volume introduces the reader to the inner life of a most worthy Christian family, in which he admires equally the mother and daughter, and their power of diffusing around them true refinement, happiness and peace, and only wishes that the excellence and usefulness here enjoyed might be possessed by all the families of the earth.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool papers are to the 17th ult. inclusive.

The most interesting item is a despatch from the Arctic expedition, giving the movements of the British and American vessels for the last year, coming down to about the middle of August. Traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, confirming those hitherto found, have been discovered to the northward of Port Innis, in Wellington channel, consisting of fragments of clothing, preserved meat, tins, scraps of paper, one of the last bearing the name of McDonald, medical officer in the ill-fated expedition, and three graves. The names on the graves, were those of Wm. Braine, R. M. and John Hartwell, of the Erebus, and John Torrington, of the Terror. The date of the latest death is April 3d, 1846. The remains of the observatory, carpenter's shop, and armorer's forge, were also found. This therefore, was the quarter where Sir John Franklin's expedition must have wintered in 1845-6. After diligent search, no other traces have been found in that direction.

The gold discoveries in Australia, have caused much excitement in London, first accounts being confirmed. A piece weighing 4 1-2 lbs. has been sent from Sydney to the World's Exhibition. Further advices, however, are wanted before any thing definite can be predicated of the probable permanent yield.

It is understood that Kossuth and his companions were positively liberated at the time fixed, and that they have expressed a wish to visit England for a few days previous to their final departure for this country.

The despots of northern Europe are getting alarmed at popular feeling, and propose—those of Prussia, Austria, and Russia—another royal Congress to devise the ways and means of eking out a little longer lease of their wretched power.

Austrian finances are in so deplorable a condition, that it is thought by many shrewd financiers that the government will soon be driven to repudiation. It has announced a contemplated loan for upwards of forty millions of dollars, but so low has that power fallen, not a cent, it is averred, will be taken in England.

Several hundred persons in Ballyclare, near Antrim, Ireland, who had assembled to hear a lecture on electro-biology, were recently precipitated, the floor suddenly giving way, into a storehouse sixteen feet below. Three were killed, and many injured.

The visits to the World's Fair, which fell off considerably in August, are again on the increase. Between 60,000 and 70,000 attended during the first week in September.

The boatmen of North Yarmouth, England, have proposed to sail one of their largest yawls against the yacht America. Rev. Dr. Lang, of New South Wales, has been convicted of a libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and four months imprisonment.

The American triumph in England is complete, and the British papers generally yield the palm with a becoming grace. What with our plows, our reapers, our revolvers, our vessels, and our Atlantic steamers, no room seems to them to be left for a doubt. McCormick's reaper has gone the rounds of the English fields, and its superiority to all others is universally conceded.

A monthly line of screw steamships is about to be started from England to the west coast of Africa.

Hobbs, the American lock-picker has accomplished his undertaking, and received the award of $1000 from Bramah & Co.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of August give no hopes of a speedy peace with the Kaffirs. The latter aided by the Hottentots, are spreading themselves through the eastern provinces, and penetrating English settlements heretofore free from their approach. Sir Harry Smith has more than he can attend to. While checking the Kaffirs on the frontier, they have invaded and pillaged the interior. In the last action, the British troops were forced to retreat, losing, it is said, upwards of one hundred and thirty men.

The conversion of the Duke of Norfolk, one of the most prominent and influential of the British nobility, from Romanism to Protestantism, occasions, as might be expected, considerable stir in England.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence is now on a tour through Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone's disclosures of Neapolitan tyranny, continue to excite the most abusive comments from the advocates of despotism.

The French government have declared the department of the Ardeche is in a state of siege, in consequence of the increasing political agitation.

Tyranny is on the increase in Naples. The latest news is, that forty-six State prisoners have been condemned to death. Among them, are ten deputies, twenty-four ex-ministers, one ambassador, and two priests.

The prince of Joinville has not yet declared himself a candidate for the Presidency, but the announcement is expected daily.

POLITICAL.

We neglected to note in our last, that the Whigs of this State, in convention at Springfield, nominated Hon. R. C. Winthrop for Governor, and Hon. George Grennell, for Lieut. Governor. About 1200 delegates were present.

John Ross has been re-elected Head Chief of the Cherokee Nation—a station he has held for some 24 years.

An anti-rent convention recently met at Albany, N. Y. and nominated the entire Democratic ticket for state officers.

Hon. Robert M'Clelland, of Munroe County, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, and Calvin Brittain, of St. Joseph, for Lieut. Governor.—Mr. M'Clelland was formerly member of Congress from the Detroit district. He is a lawyer, and man of talents.

Col Benton has taken up his residence at Washington for the winter.

B. R. Curtis, Esq., an eminent lawyer of this city, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Hon. Levi Woodbury, deceased. Mr. Curtis is about 40 years old.

Hon. Frederick Whitlesey, who recently died, was a native of Connecticut. He graduated at Yale in 1818, and began the practice of law in Rochester, N. Y. a few years after. After holding the important offices of Equity Clerk and County Treasurer, he was elected to Congress in 1830, and was there during the administration of Jackson. In 1838, he was appointed City Attorney of Rochester; in 1839 Vice Chancellor, and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y. Since 1848, he has acted as Professor of Law of Genesee College.

A mass convention, to "agitate" in favor of the Union, is to be held at Jackson, Miss., the place of Gen. Foote's residence, on the 9th and 10th days of this month.

It is known that the new constitution of Indiana forbids colored people from coming into or settling in that State. About sixty of the proscribed race met in convention lately at Pendleton, and discussed the question of removing. The Christian Herald says that some were for removing to Canada, others for colonizing in Jamaica, and but a very few for Liberia. The feeling was decidedly against the latter country. Resolutions were adopted declaratory of the intention to remain in their native land, and one for the holding of a National Convention "about the 18th of August, 1852." A committee to draft an address to the legal voters of the State of Indiana, being appointed, after a session of four days, during which the business of the Convention was transacted in the most orderly manner, an adjournment thereof took place.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, recently spoke as follows in Philadelphia on the Fugitive Slave Law. The rebuke to those selfish politicians, who would ostracise a citizen, if they had the power, for presuming to agitate, in a proper way, FOR A BETTER LAW is well administered:

The Fugitive Slave Law, or "law for the reclamation of fugitives from labor," he said was the law of the land, and *while* it remains the law, is to be obeyed; but if a better law, a law which will better carry out the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives, can be made, it is right and proper to ask for such change, and to discuss such change, too, provided that the matter be not agitated for the mere sake of agitation, but for the sake of effecting such desirable change or amendment. He said, there are other things in the Constitution to be observed and preserved as well as this rendition clause, and among them is the right of free discussion; adding, with great emphasis, that the man or party who would now abridge the right of free discussion by party denunciation and political penalties would re-enact the Gag and Sedition laws.

The Whigs of Michigan held their State Convention a few days since, and nominated T. E. Gidley of Jackson, for Governor, and George H. Hazleton of Flint, for Lieut. Governor.

The Whigs of Wisconsin have nominated L. J. Farwell for Governor, and Col. Hughes for Lieut. Governor.

The Democrats of Virginia have nominated Mr. Johnson, and the Whigs Mr. Summers, for Governor.

Dr. Ira M. Bernhisel has been elected delegate to Congress from Utah.

DEATH OF REV. MR. BIDDLE.—Rev. William T. Biddle was appointed a missionary to the heathen in April last, graduated at Madison University, was married and ordained in August, and publicly designated to the Maulmain Karen Mission. The present month, Mr. Biddle and wife were to have embarked for Burmah, but this purpose has been cut short by death. The Macedonian says that only three or four days previous to his death, Mr. Biddle had complained of a soreness in his throat, but it was not until the 16th of September, the day preceding the night on which he died, that the disease assumed an aspect so malignant as to leave no hope of recovery. When informed that death was almost certainly near, he expressed the strongest confidence in God, and said that having given himself to his service he was ready for either the yoke or the altar, as infinite wisdom might direct. Appropriate funeral services were held in the Berean church, New York, on Wednesday, the 17th of September, after which all that remained of one beloved by a wide circle of friends, and promising to be eminently useful as a missionary to the heathen, was taken to Brookfield, Ct., the residence of his father, for burial.

CATHERINE HAYES.—This rival of Jenny Lind, "the Swan of Erin" as she is called, arrived at New York last week, and was welcomed by an enthusiastic multitude. She is accompanied by her mother, her sister, Herr Mengis, baritone; Aug. Braham, ballad singer; M. Lavenu, pianist, and Dr. Joy, of Dublin, general manager of her concerts. During the voyage a concert was given, from which $200 were realized, and presented to the firemen and crew of the Pacific. We record an incident with the highest gratification. On Sunday night a project was got up, to give Miss Hayes a magnificent serenade; and about ten o'clock bands of music and companies of firemen and other citizens began to assemble at the Astor. When informed of their purpose, Miss Hayes thanked them for the intended compliment, but begged that they would, *from respect to the Sabbath*, postpone the performance until another time. The request was *complied with*, and the serenade delayed until to-night.

LORD ELGIN.—The reception of this distinguished British functionary, and that of the numerous Canadians, by our city authorities, seems likely to make an enduring impression, not only upon his Lordship, but upon the others. On his return to Toronto via Montreal, he was met and addressed by the Mayor of the latter city, and congratulated on his reception here. Below is a portion of his reply:

"I think, indeed, that we should be justly chargeable with ingratitude, if we were not prepared to acknowledge most warmly our sense of the kindness which we experienced while in Boston. In parting from the Mayor of that city on Saturday morning, in the railway cars, to which he had obligingly conducted me, I made an observation to him, which I fear he hardly caught, and which I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating now, as I feel confident it will meet your approval. I begged him to remember for himself and to remind his fellow citizens, that the admirable railways which had brought Canada so near to Boston, and rendered it so easy for Canadians to go thither, had had a like effect in bringing Boston near to Canada, and making it easy for Bostonians to come here; and I ventured to express the hope, that if he and his friends made the trial, they would find that the ancient virtue of hospitality, which is included among the many virtues practiced by the citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to imitate."

MORTALITY AMONG THE INDIANS.—Copway, in the last number of his American Indian, thus refers to the ravages of cholera and small pox among the Sioux tribes. It is a heart-rending narrative.

The fourth day of July, hallowed by millions of freemen as the natal day of Liberty, is looked back upon by the Sioux Indians of Missouri with dread. On the fourth of July, 1850, the first case of cholera appeared amidst them, at Fort Pierre, and it continued to spread until some three or four hundred souls had fallen victims to its ravages,—not only did it mow down the stalwart warriors, and the enduring squaws, but the richest of an Indian's possessions, his herds, were laid waste—cattle feeding on the prairie were suddenly seized with vomiting and purging, and in many instances, indeed in the majority, death ensued after five or six hours from the manifestation of the first symptoms.

What means to allay the fell destroyer had the Red Man? None. A council was held, and the entire nation struck camp and separated for various quarters. A portion sought refuge in the mountains, and the remainder journeyed northward. The cholera clung to the skirts of those who were in the mountains and continued its sad ravages among them. To add still more to their misfortunes, the small pox broke out among them about the same time, and while it ran its course there were from five to six hundred of their numbers who fell victims to it. The traders did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings about them. They were fortunately well provided with vaccine matter, and it is supposed that no less than fifteen to twenty thousand Indians were vacinated by them to start from the occurrence of the first case. The most frightful panic spread among the Indians on the appearance of cholera in such a malignant form. Neither interest, nor friendship, nor parentage were sufficient bonds to keep them together in this time of affliction. Wives were abandoned by their husbands, parents by their children, and friends by their friends. The cholera, as also the small pox, lingered from July, 1850, to July, 1851, abating in the winter to a considerable extent. In that time numerous children and helpless women, and old men, who had been suddenly abandoned by those who had hitherto supported them were picked up and taken charge of by the traders.

After the occurrence of the first few cases of small pox, those Indians who had retired to the north became particularly careful in their intercommunication with strangers. Guards were stationed about their village, whose duty it was to warn all strangers from approaching them, and further, to shoot down such as persisted in crossing the line of their encampment.—Many Indians of foreign tribes, as well as of the Sioux tribe itself, were murdered for the reason that they disregarded this regulation.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY DEPARTED.—The Magazine for October, states that Mrs. E. R. Keyes Knapp, wife of Rev. H. E. Knapp, died at Akyab on the 23d of May last, after an illness of two days. Her end was one of peace and triumph. She was born at Princeton, Mass. in 1824, was married in 1849, and with her husband embarked for a field of labor among the Kemees.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In a paragraph in our last number, we directed attention to the advertisement of the next term of this institution—which advertisement, as it happened, was not inserted, but may be seen in to-day's paper. It was stated that sixty pupils had been connected with the School during the past *ten* years; it should have read, the past three years.

☞ We learn that Mr. Josiah Perham has made arrangements with the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, to carry all who purchase tickets from this city to Lowell and back, for the sum of 85 cents. The same tickets will admit to the Seven Mile Mirror, which is on exhibition at Lowell, and also to the Fair, which the Middlesex Mechanics' Association are now holding at L. Holders of tickets can take any of the regular trains. These arrangements are to continue for a week or two.

☞ The Massachusetts Ploughman in closing its tenth volume, says: "On looking over our long list of subscribers we notice a few who are too far in arrears. When a man delays payment for two whole years, the presumption is, that he has forgotten how long his account has run. He will therefore thank his publisher for giving him a friendly hint."

☞ We are pleased to learn that forty students have already entered the Freshman class of Waterville College.

☞ The reader will find the article on our last page, headed "The Decay of Teeth," worthy of perusal.

YANKEE SUPERIORITY.—Events are daily occurring which will induce the enlightened British to look back with shame upon the race of book-makers who libelled the Americans, and were applauded and laughed with to the echo in this country. This year the United States have beaten England in two of her pet superiorities. It was so generally believed, that no Englishmen even thought of a doubt about it, that we built the best yachts in the world, and constructed the most useful agricultural implements. Yet the crack yachts of the crack English yacht club have been outsailed, with everything in their favor, by a Yankee schooner; and a Yankee implement-maker has produced an agricultural machine for reaping fields, which excels everything of the same kind ever attempted in England, and in wonder and skill of construction is thought the "cleverest" piece of agricultural machinery yet introduced anywhere. The yacht "America" is an incidental contribution to the general competition of all nations with which we have been bored in 1851; and, so far, she has won a prize which it is disgraceful to the English to have thus wrested from them.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—A correspondent, who has recently visited Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, thus describes it:—

"The interior of the house is just as Jefferson left it, except the furniture, which is all gone, save some paintings, mirrors, &c. The house, both outside and in, bears all the evidences of neglect and decay, but it still retains all its fair proportions, and its venerable outlines grown grey and mossy by time and neglect, perhaps add, rather than otherwise, to its appearance, particularly to a stranger. And the venerable aspen trees growing around, throw a kind of melancholy over everything, that seems to whisper in your ear, and point you about three hundred yards down in the woods, to the grave of him who planted them,—to the humblest grave in appearance, that ever held the ashes of human greatness. I made a sketch over it.

I enclose you a little flower from a branch of vines planted by Jefferson himself, beneath the window of the room in which he died; they have spread all over the side of the house."

PROFITS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Some persons seem to believe that religious newspapers at two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents per year must make large profits, and hence urge the plan of dollar newspapers. We gave the experience of the Presbyterian of the West a week or two since, in which the proprietor and publisher represents himself, after a four years' hard labor, not only without profit, but one thousand dollars out of pocket.

The Southern Presbyterian says:

"A term of four years' publication of the Southern Presbyterian has now closed. Several thousand dollars are now due, *which we must collect.*"

The editor of the St. Louis Presbyterian remarks, after a two years' trial:

"The paper cost us six hundred dollars, and in addition to this sum, our expenditures for the first fourteen months exceeded our receipts seven hundred and fifty dollars; so that at the end of fourteen months we were out of pocket thirteen hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and had for our incessant toil during that period received nothing. Since the first of last January, however, the paper has done better, and has about cleared its own expenses. That is, the receipts have about equalled the expenditures, paying nothing, however, for the labor necessary to carry it on."—*Presbyterian.*

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—A correspondent of the Traveller at Cleveland, Ohio, under date of the 22d, speaks of the explosion of a locomotive engine—which has before been mentioned in our columns—as follows:

"A sad accident occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad this morning. As a heavy freight-train was going out, with two locomotives attached, when about a mile from this place, the boiler of the second one exploded, throwing it over the tender, on to the engineer of the forward one, and instantly killing him, though it was some two hours before he was got out from under it. The engineer of the hind one was so badly scalded that he has since died. The firemen of both were so badly injured that neither of them are expected to live, if they are now alive. The freight cars were somewhat broken, and pieces of the locomotive, tender and a fence by the side of the road, were blown several rods into an adjoining field. The locomotive, called the Delaware, was a new one, and built by the Cuyahoga Co. here. The explosion is stated to have been caused by allowing the water to get too low in the boiler."

INDICTMENT OF A YOUNG GIRL FOR MURDER.—On Saturday last in the Supreme Court, Almira Bezely was arraigned upon an indictment presented by the Grand Jury, charging her with the wilful murder of her half brother, John Bezely, an infant of tender age, by administering arsenic in its food. She is a girl about 14 years of age, and of rather a downcast look.—*Providence Journal 29th.*

The People's Bank, at Paterson, N. J., the circulation of which is some $80,000, has failed. It is thought that but little will be realized by bill holders.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—EVANSVILLE, Inda., Sept. 22. The steamer James Jackson exploded yesterday, as she was leaving Shawneetown, killing and wounding 35 persons. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Among the killed are Philip Rance of La., Capt. Holmes of Natchez, Capt. Walker of Arkansas, Chas. C. Greene of Texas, Solomon Warren, and Austin Johnson, of New Orleans, Dr. W. Wood of Georgetown, Judge Judas D. Hood of Miss., and some eight or ten others. Col. Stewart of Penn., was seriously wounded. The Jackson was completely torn to pieces. The engineer is reported to have jumped overboard immediately after the explosion, and has not since been seen.

A NOVEL WAY OF WITNESSING AN EXECUTION. On Friday last, Aaron B. Stookey was hung at the Tombs, New York. The crowd who were anxious to be present was, as usual, very large, but the number of passes was limited, in fact confined to a few issued by the Sheriff. Just before the execution, a friend of the jailer of the Tombs applied to him for admission, but as that officer had no authority in the case, he could not accede to the request. But it was finally arranged that the friend should be passed in by means of a commitment, and so be present at the execution. A blank was accordingly made out, and the man was committed to the care of an attendant, who, not understanding the arrangement, delivered him over to another keeper, who most unceremoniously locked him up in a common cell, notwithstanding his protestations. He was even threatened with a straight jacket if he did not keep quiet, and it was not till after the execution was all over, that the unfortunate victim of curiosity could prevail on his keeper to communicate his situation to the jailer of the prison, who quickly released him.—*Jour.*

CURIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD DUST.—We learn from a friend just down from the North Fork of the American River, that a curious circumstance transpired at the Chilean Bar, on that river, on the 30th ult. A Chileno who had met with very fair success in his digging, finding that his bag was getting pretty plethoric, began to entertain apprehensions regarding the propriety of keeping it about him. He accordingly buried it outside his tent, placing a large stone over the spot where the treasure was hid. A natural desire to see that all was right led him on that day to remove the stone and earth, when, to his horror and surprise, the bag of dust was not visible! His outcry soon collected a crowd, when, on a strict investigation, a squirrel-hole was discovered passing through the Chileno's place of deposit. On following this up, specks of dust and small pieces of the bag, torn off, apparently with the teeth, were visible; but after a considerable amount of digging had been done, it was discovered that the nest was deep under an immense ledge of rock, and was perfectly non-comeatible. The poor *hombre* lost some $370.—*San Francisco Picayune.*

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, last week, about 7 o'clock, the upward bound freight train came in collision with the down passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad, about one mile from West Hartford, Vt., by which occurrence about twenty persons were badly injured; the freight train was on the track in the time belonging to the passenger train—hence the collision. Mr. Berkley Morse had both his legs and one hip shattered in a shocking manner; Mr. Pratt, a machinist, belonging to Northfield, Vt., had both his legs and an arm broken, and received other serious injuries; Mrs. Danforth, of Barnard, Vt., was very much injured on her head; the baggage master was badly bruised, and about sixteen others also received great injury. The accident was caused by gross carelessness on the part of the engineer of the freight train, we are told, and if such is the case the corporation should deliver him up to the law for punishment, as this is not the first "smash up" on his train. The passenger cars happened to rise on top of the freight cars, and thus prevented the death of many persons.

Conductor Kimball was considerably bruised, but was able to attend to his business most of the day. Many of the passengers were thrown from the cars to the ground without being badly bruised; they only wonder at their marvellous escape.

ROGUERY.—On Friday last a middle-aged, well dressed man, representing his name to be Benjamin Martin, and that he was from Kentucky, called at a jeweller's shop in Washington sreet, and selected a gold watch, chain, &c., all of the value of $158, which he desired to have sent to the Winthrop House, with the bill. A boy was sent with the watch and the bill receipted, found the man there, who gave him a check on the Boylston Bank for the amount, and received the purchase. The boy took the check to the Bank, but Mr. Martin had no funds there. The boy went back to the hotel, but the man had decamped.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS BY FIRE AT THE EAST.—The Portland Advertiser, of Wednesday morning, has a letter from Cherryfield, Me., giving distressing accounts of the spread of fires in the woods in that vicinity. No less than fifteen different fires were counted at one time. The inhabitants are occupied a good part of the time in protecting the houses from destruction. A number of dwellings had been destroyed. The Cutler Co., an extensive owner of forests will, it is estimated, lose $150,000, and the losses to individuals will be very large. The rain of Sunday was not sufficient to put out the fires, which are still burning.

A FRENCHWOMAN'S REVENGE.—Madame D. had a magnificent cat; Monsieur C. amused himself one day by killing it, for want of something else to shoot. Madame D. caused to be set in her own house, and in the houses of her friends, all sorts of mouse-traps; and when three or four hundred mice were caught, she put them into a box, which was forwarded to Madame de C. at her country-house. The lady eagerly opened the box herself, expecting to find in it some new modes; the mice jumped out and presently filled the house, while at the bottom of the box was found a note directed to Madame de C. "Madame, your husband has killed my cat; I send you my mice."

CUBA.—The Washington Intelligencer contains an extract of a letter received by the Africa, which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local Legislature, a representation in the Court of Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE BY VIRGINIANS.—The Vigilance Committee of Grayson County, Va., on the 18th inst., arrested John Conut, the friend of Bacon the Ohio Abolitionist, and required him to renounce his abolition sentiments, which he refused to do. They then stripped him, and tied him to a tree; after receiving a dozen lashes, he agreed to renounce abolitionism, sell his land and negroes, and leave the State. The Committee are in pursuit of others, and great excitement prevails.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.—LANCASTER, SEPT. 25.—The magistrate has directed that the five persons, two whites (Lewes and Hanaway) the three blacks, be committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal to be taken to Philadelphia, and there tried for treason against the United States. The examination of the 13 remaining prisoners, blacks, has resulted in the discharge of 6, and the remainder to be taken to Philadelphia for trial.

A GREAT FIRE occurred in Buffalo, Friday morning. It broke out on Peacock street, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire block of buildings on Rock and Peacock streets from the Ship Canal and Erie streets to Evans street, were in flames. The fire then crossed Erie street, and took the planeing mill of Mr. Eaton. It crossed the canal and Erie street bridge, sweeping every thing on the opposite side of the canal to the terrace; thence down the terrace to Mechanic street, both sides, to the canal. Here the fire was checked.

The number of buildings burned is over 500. The ground burned over is some thirty or forty acres. The brick school house in the 3d district number 2, was destroyed. The amount of lumber burned in Eaton's mill and yard was very large, also in the yards of Geo. Howell and Farmer & De Blaquire. The buildings burned were nearly all wood. The number of families burned out is great beyond conception, many of them having barely escaped with their lives. It is feared a number have been burned to death. The loss is estimated at half a million, but a small portion of which is covered by insurance.

Large amounts drawn by houses at San Francisco, have been protested in Boston and New York, for non payment on demand, or non acceptance by the correspondents of those houses here; and by the last one or two steamers, these drafts go back unpaid to the parties who purchased them. It is therefore an affair of serious consequence to those interested, that they obtain their drafts from the best houses, only, at San Francisco. One of this latter class is the celebrated house of Adams & Co., the high character of which is a sure guarantee that all drafts drawn on it will be duly honored.

Mr. Joseph Smith, an engineer employed upon the Stony Brook Railroad, was struck from the cars while passing under a bridge, run over and killed. He leaves a family.

A corrected Parliamentary paper of the census of Ireland has been published in London. The decrease is 20 per cent. between 1841 and 1851. In 1841, the total number of persons was, 8,175,124, and on the 31st of March last, 6,515,794, being a decrease of 1,659,330, or one-fifth of the population!

A new church has just been completed at Nahant. It is a very neat and chaste structure, and adds essentially to the beauty of the place. It is called the "Independent Methodist."

Dr. Sylvester Graham, of Northampton, died recently. He has been gradually failing in health for some time past. Dr. Graham, we should judge, was about 59 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

A famine is apprehended in Pickens County, Alabama, and a public meeting was held, at which it was proposed to call an extra session of the Legislature, to procure a loan to buy corn.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York, Rev. Mr. Mahan was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History on the seventh ballot.

J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., the novelist, died at his residence in Cooperstown, on Sunday afternoon last.

A State Railroad Convention assembles in Iowa Ctiy, on the 15th Oct.

In the Police Court last week, on complaint of Mr. Monroe, Alien Commissioner, a family of four persons by the name of Gallivan, were ordered to be sent back to the County of Cork, Ireland, it appears that they were paupers in Ireland, and that since their arrival in this country, they have been supported at the public charge.

Another great sale of Ohio Canal lands will take place at the office of the Receiver in the town of Defiance, on the 22d of October next.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, is to deliver the address before the American Institute's 24th annual fair, at Castle Garden, N. Y., Oct. 16.

Mr. McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine which has attracted so much attention in England, is a native of Rockbridge county, Va.

Frederic J. Wingate, who in 1849 was sentenced to the State Prison in Thomaston for eight years, for robbing the Augusta Bank made his escape from there last week, by means of a false key. Wingate belongs in Charlestown, and though young in years is an old offender.

It is estimated that the sugar crop of 1851 on the island of Barbadoes, is the largest ever raised on that island. It amounts from 38,000 to 39,000 hogsheads.

A Railroad Convention of the Southern and Western States, is to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January, at the invitation of the Mayor of New Orleans.

The present King of Prussia is publishing a complete edition of the works of Frederick the Great. Eighteen volumes have already seen the light.

The Russian Government is actively engaged in fitting out an expedition to explore Kamschatka, and the Russian possessions on the Pacific.

Not a little astonishment and indignation have been awakened among our citizens, on learning that FIVE HUNDRED BASKETS OF CHAMPAGNE, OR SIX THOUSAND BOTTLES, were furnished by the city for the guests who participated in the "harbor excursion" last week!

It appears from the official statistics of the Crystal Palace, that the whole number of visitors, for the four months ending Aug. 30, was 4,205,509. The largest number present at any one time was 61,640.

A great chimney in process of erection at a new machine shop in Worcester, which had attained the height of seventy feet, fell to the ground on Tuesday night, entirely demolishing about thirty feet of the main wall of the building.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Neale, Mr. Samuel E. Marchant to Miss Sarah Hall.

In this city, 29th ult., by Rev. Phineas Stow, Mr. Wm. Seaborn to Miss Joanna Wesborn.

In this city, by Rev. Wm. Howe, Mr. George W. Wood to Miss Electa Kendall.

At Readville, Dedham, 25th ult., by Rev. Wm. C. Paterson, Mr. Cyrus Woodman to Miss Vesta Shackley, both of West Roxbury.

In Malden, 23d ult., by Rev. John Cookson, Mr. James M. Wait to Miss Salome A., eldest daughter of Joshua Webster, Esq.

In Wayland, 17th ult., by Rev. N. Hervey, Mr. George E. Sherman to Miss Susan Knowles Hawkes.

In Lancaster, 24th ult., by Rev. F. Augustus Willard, Wm. A. Hawley, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Rev. B. Willard, of L.

In Middleboro', 17th ult., by Rev. Wm. C. Rider, Mr. Benjamin Taylor to Miss Artilda Rider, both of Newton.

In North Charlestown, N. H., 16th ult., by Rev. Ira Persons, of Milford, Mr. George M. Gilmore, of Boston, to Miss Sophia Jane, daughter of H. Metcalf, Esq., of N. C.

In Brattleboro', Vt., 14th ult., by Rev. J. C. Foster, Mr. Hiram D. Fletcher, of Westmoreland, N. H., to Miss Caroline L. Newton, of B.; 24th ult., Mr. David F. Brooks, of West Cambridge, Ms., to Miss Mary Ann Holding, of B.

In West Randolph, Vt., 24th ult., by Rev. A. H. Martin, Mr. Austin Reed, of Randolph, Ms., to Miss Abby M. Bigelow, of Randolph, Vt.

In Manchester, Vt., 21st ult., by Rev. S. Wright, Mr. Absalom Loyd, of Clinton, Ms., to Miss Aurelia Desire Chamberlain, of M.; June 26, Mr. Byron L. Jameson, of M., to Miss Electa Collson, of Dorset.

In Providence, R. I., by Rev. S. Field, Mr. Andrew F. Willard, Principal of Liverpool Academy, Nova Scotia, to Miss Georgiana M. Rathbun, of P.

DEATHS.

In East Boston, 21st ult., Helen Warren, only daughter of James F. and Mary D. W. Blackinton, 8 mos.

In Charlestown, 14th ult., Albert W., only child of Silas and Susan M. Jones, 1 yr. 7 mos.

In Bellingham, Aug. 10, Mrs. Ruth, widow of Capt. Elias Thayer, 76.

In Sharon, 22d ult., A. Sidney, infant son of Rev. Alfred Colburn.

In Melrose, 28th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late James Boswell, 81.

In Romney, N. H., 18th ult., Mr. Matthew Ramsey, 72.

MISS SARAH E. THORNTON.—The subject of this sketch was a meek, diffident and dutiful child, distinguished by powers of ready acquisition, and an unusually retentive memory. None saw her [illegible] She was a native of Newton, and was baptized June 6, 1840, being then thirteen years of age. The course of her religious experience was remarkably even. She knew no heights of enthusiasm or depths of depression, but seemed to walk all the day in the light of God's countenance. During the last year of her life, her mind appeared remarkably elevated above the things of this world. She looked upon many things which others deem important as too trivial to occupy her time or thoughts. She engaged diligently in her customary duties, but as one whose heart was in heaven.

She was present at church and at the communion the first Sabbath in August, in usual health. The last time she was abroad was on Saturday, Aug. 17, when she was in her place at [illegible] A day or two afterwards, she was seized with an attack of disease which yielded to the power of medicine, and, until a few hours before her departure, she was supposed to be convalescent. Every thing seemed favorable, till the sudden onset of a new disease, which baffled her in about thirteen hours. On Thursday, Aug. 21, it was thought necessary that she should receive medical advice. On that day, she was at the window, when the funeral procession of a neighbor was passing the house. Afterwards, when she was dying, she said to her mother that at that time it seemed to her that her turn would come next, and she wished to converse on the subject of death, but forbore to speak lest it should cause unpleasant emotions to her parents. On Tuesday night, Sept. 2, the fatal symptoms were suddenly developed, under which the powers of nature yielded with the greatest rapidity, and on Wednesday morning it was announced to her that it was thought doubtful whether she would recover. She was then already in dying circumstances. Her mother broke to her the painful tidings—more painful for a parent to speak than for a child to hear. Though natural timid and shrinking, she manifested no fear. Though others were weeping around her, she gave no signs of sorrow or perturbation. Her mouth, from that moment, was opened, and her tongue was loosed to speak on the subject on which she had so long been dwelling. Earth and heaven, and the Christian's need of [illegible] immediately to fill her thoughts, to summon her memory, and to give language to her lips. It was as if

"Her tongue broke out in unknown strains,
And sung surprising grace."

She recited many appropriate hymns and portions of Scripture, of which she had a rich variety stored up in her memory—not for the edification of others, but as if thinking aloud, and delighting to repeat them again and again to herself, as a suitable utterance of her thoughts. Among these Scriptures was the 23d Psalm, which contains the beautiful and appropriate passage—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

She had read the Bible with great diligence, reading especially the book of Psalms had been her constant companion during the last summer, and of which she could nearly recite the whole from memory. A friend sitting by her repeated to her the passage, "Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory." She instantly said, "It is in the gospel of John, is it not?" On the morning of her death, she asked for her Bible to be brought to her. She opened it with her dying hands, but on looking at it, discovered that she could not read. Leaving it on her pillow, she kept it safely by her side, till she had passed through the valley of death to the celestial city. It had been her great delight and there was consolation in death. When she was asked, if she felt no fear of death, she replied cautiously, "I think I feel no fear. I have not had much time to contemplate it." When it was said to her, "Can you say with John in the Revelation, Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," she answered, "Yes, I think I can." She took great delight in the promises of the Bible, speaking of them in terms of admiration. In particular, she said, "What a precious promise that is 'Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out.' Do you think you have come to him?" "Yes, I think I have."

Her pastor asked her in respect to her religious habits, Have you ever fallen into a cold state of religion? "O yes, I have, and I regret it very much. How much more I might have done." Have you been accustomed to maintain secret religion? "Yes, I have generally prayed in secret three times a day, and often five times." In this connection the passage was quoted to her, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father." She followed it with an expression of approbation; and added that every good act and right effort of ours is noticed by him, as well as our sins. She relied entirely on the atonement for salvation, and spoke of the immense value of religion on a dying bed.

When one suggested that she would meet her twin brother in heaven, who had died in great peace several years before, her countenance lighted up with the thought, and she said, "Yes, and it will be an endless meeting;" and added, "I shall meet my mother and brother, and I hope my dear father, too, in heaven." She then threw her arms around her mother's neck, and asked her forgiveness for the follies and indiscretions of her life. And, taking her father's hands between her own, now nearly palsied in death, poured forth earnest exhortation to him to be prepared to meet her in heaven. "I am young, but you are old. I am taken first; but, O how blessed, if we may meet, a whole family in heaven." When she observed her mother weeping, she said, "Don't mourn for me. It will be all well." Being asked by one of the deacons of the church, who called at the house an hour before her death, and after her powers of speech had partially failed, if the religion which she professed eleven years ago now supported her, she replied, "I am sure it does." When the pastor remarked to her some things concerning the Christian's home, and added that though her death were an early death, yet the Christian could cheerfully say—

"My Master's time is mine,"

she instantly replied,

"Sweet to lie passive in his hands,
And know no will but his."

She gave directions with entire composure concerning the things she was leaving behind, now of no farther use to her ascending spirit. Her eyelids, for some hours, were heavy and growing heavier, so that she lifted them with difficulty, and at last they closed, no more to open. Her laboring breath wearied her worn-out frame, fatigued by thirteen hours of gradual failing. At length, putting her hand on her breast, she slowly repeated the invitation and promise of Christ—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest,"—she would have said, but the last word was left unuttered, and she had passed into the rest that remains for the people of God.

During her life, her favorite tune was "Sweet Home, with variations," and she played it on all occasions when her friends asked her for music. How appropriate to one who was so near the saints' sweet home, and the bosom of Christ. Two scraps of poetry, selected from newspapers, were found on her table after her death, entitled, "Jesus' Invitation," and "The death of the Righteous." The invitation of Jesus she had accepted, and the death of the righteous it was hers to illustrate.

"Blest is the scene when Christians die,
When holy souls retire to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eye,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

At Saxton's River, Vt., July 24, DEA. DANIEL MASON, 78. The deceased was born in Richmond, N. H., in 1773, and in his early years removed with his parents to the vicinity of Saxton's River, where at the age of 18, he made a public profession of religion, and became a member of a small Baptist church then existing in Westminster. Some years afterward that church was dissolved. Subsequent to its dissolution, fourteen individuals, among whom was the deceased, united to form the original membership of the Baptist church at Saxton's River. Of this church, he immediately became a pillar, and continued such until the day of his death. In December, 1816, he was chosen, by a very unanimous vote, deacon of the church, which office he served his brethren faithfully and efficiently about thirty years.

A full and accurate portraiture of the character of the deceased would exceed the usual limits of an obituary notice. Some few things, however, may be named. Dea. M. was a man of peace. He loved the peace of the church and the peace of the community. He was a man of prayer. The mercy seat was his daily and his habitual resort. He cherished toward all Christians who seemed to bear the image of his Master an enlarged catholic spirit, and at the same time maintained a strong and tender attachment toward the particular church with which he stood connected, an attachment evinced not only by his assiduous personal efforts to promote its prosperity, but by large pecuniary appropriations to defray its necessary expenses. Regular in his attendance at the sanctuary, he was almost equally regular in his attendance at all other meetings of the church, and in conference and prayer meetings rendered himself peculiarly useful by his fervent prayers and earnest, affectionate exhortations. The careless he kindly warned, and the tempted he treated to become reconciled to God; the poor he succored, and the afflicted and bereaved he visited and consoled. As a citizen, he acquired the general confidence of the community where he was known, and repeatedly was called by his townsmen to serve them as a selectman and as a member of the Legislature.

About two weeks before his decease, he was seized with paralysis, which immediately rendered articulation indistinct and at length impossible; but by broken words and signs he evinced that God was with him. His end was peace. Without a struggle he passed the confines of death, and entered into the promised possession. On the following Sabbath an appropriate funeral sermon was preached by Rev. R. Sawyer, of Chester, from Acts 11: 14;—"He was a good man."

In Corinth, Me., Aug. 9, of consumption, MARTHA P., only daughter of Wm. I. and Patty Bliss, 25. The subject of this notice was born in Feb. 1826, in Calais, Vt. At the early age of twelve years, she experienced religion and united with the Marshfield and Plainfield Baptist church. She retained her membership in that church till the winter of 1849, when on the removal of her family into this State, she was dismissed to unite with the Baptist church in Corinth, of which she remained a worthy member, till called by her Saviour to join the church above.

In the devoted life of this beloved sister were exemplified the blessed fruits of early piety, as in her peaceful death was illustrated the great power of divine grace. Accustomed from her childhood to religious reading, meditation and prayer, she became an habitual and devout worshipper of the Lord, her Saviour. In her conversation and deportment, as well as in the performance of her religious duties, she ever exhibited the subduing influence of the cross of Christ, in which alone she seemed to glory.

During her distressing and protracted sickness, she manifested no other than a spirit of unqualified resignation to the divine will. She found no cause for complaint, but much for gratitude and praise. She could endure all things with rejoicing, if by suffering, she could but glorify God, her Redeemer. The king of terrors had no terror for her. Earnestly, though submissively, did she wish the time to arrive, when her spirit, released from its prison house of clay, would enter those heavenly mansions of rest above, where all is holiness and praise.

In Bow, N. H., 7th ult., Mrs. NANCY BROWN, 74. Mrs. B. had been a member of the Baptist church in Bow, fifty-seven years. She was baptized by Rev. John Peak and was the first ever baptized in this town. Her life was that of a devoted Christian. On the Sabbath prior to her death she attended the santuary, which she had not been able to do, during a year previous; but it was her last visit to hear the gospel preached. She returned to her residence, and continued in good health till Wednesday following, when she was taken sick, with a presentiment that she should not recover, and on Sabbath evening, while the setting sun was shedding his golden rays into the room of this dying saint, and while her pastor was engaged in offering a brief petition that her soul might be washed afresh in the Saviour's precious blood, her happy spirit gently, without a struggle or a groan, ascended to God who gave it. She ever manifested her love to the church for which Jesus "gave himself a sacrifice unto God." In the distribution of her property, she bequeathed the Baptist church in Bow two hundred dollars, the interest to be expended for the support of Calvinistic Baptist preaching.

In Franklindale, Duchess Co., N. Y., after a brief illness, SARAH ANN JUDSON, only daughter of Rev. Nathan A., and Sarah B. G. Reed, 1 yr. and 8 mos. By this dispensation of Providence, our beloved brother and family are, at an unexpected hour, brought into deep affliction. But their sorrow is sweetened by a firm and confident reliance upon Him, who has said "I will not leave you comfortless."

Not lost! I cannot say Farewell,
Though dust to dust be given;
Thy smile seems lingering on me still,
Yet touched with light from heaven;
Thy voice steals o'er me, but no tone
Of grief is in the strain—
I weep, yet would not call thee back
To earth's dim scenes again.

In Leominster, 16th ult., Mrs. ELLEN C. S. CHILDS, youngest daughter of Rev. C. H. Swain, 24. She died of malignant typhoid. From the first she seemed to be beyond the reach of medical skill, a victim selected for the grave. Her husband and other friends watched over her with intense solicitude and unwearied care day and night for five weeks, but nothing could avail to save her life. Her brain was considerably affected, but during her lucid moments she expressed a willingness to die, and spoke of the preciousness of Jesus. On the last day of her life, she gave her Bible and clothing to her friends, as pledges of her affectionate remembrance in death, and expressed a wish to meet them in heaven. May her death be sanctified to the good of the living.

At Zanesville, Ohio, 12th ult., CHARLES EDWARD, twin child of Charles and Caroline A. A. Ingersoll, now of Marietta, and grandchild of Mr. Franklin Sawyer, Sen., of Cambridgeport, 1 yr.

Two flowers were blooming by each other's side,
Alike in beauty, fragrance, strength, and days;
A hand from Heaven came gently, and untied
The thread that held them like a gem of rays—
To brighter gardens one's fair petals bore,
But left its twin in beauty as before.

In Chester, Vt., June 11, Mrs. SOPHIA BIGELOW, wife of Mr. Joseph Hoar, 77. She was a native of Worcester, Mass., and removed to the place of her death in 1800. For fifty years she not only professed but exemplified the religion of Christ by a consistent, godly life. During her last protracted illness she suffered much, but her only prayer was for patience to await her appointed time. Her end was peace. Of thirteen children, twelve who, together with thirty-two grand and five great grandchildren, are known to survive, with scarcely an exception, indulge the hope of being reunited with their sainted mother, whose prayers and sympathy they have so long enjoyed. "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed."

In Weathersfield, Vt., Aug. 15, Mrs. LUCY D., wife of Hallis Howard, Esq., 39. Mrs. H. had been for years a professing Christian, adorning her profession by a quiet, peaceful life, she secured the friendship of all with whom she associated. During a long and distressing sickness, she manifested the spirit of patience and submission to the divine will, in an eminent degree. Distrustful of herself, she confided in her Redeemer, and at last, committing husband and children, the dearest earthly objects, into the hands of God, she "fell asleep." Her friends have the comfort of reflecting that for her "to die was gain."

In Leominster, July 24, Mrs. HANNAH R., wife of Dea. Luther Seaverns, 33. She was one of the first and most active members of the Central Baptist church in L. She labored unceasingly through life to promote its interests, and in death her last prayer was for its welfare. She died in faith and has gone to rest in heaven.

In Nashville, N. H., Mr. LEONARD MORRILL, 27, son of Amos Morrill, of Manchester, N. H. He was a young man of good habits, and beloved by all who knew him. He has left a wife, an infant daughter, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintance to mourn his early removal from their society. It was not a little comforting to his deeply afflicted wife and friends, to hear him say at the last, "I am ready to go."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Berkshire Conference.

The Berkshire Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with Rev. J. M. Whipple, at the Baptist church in Hinsdale, Oct. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Lee, Sept. 18, 1851. AMORY GALE, Clerk.

The New Hampshire State Convention

Will hold its next annual meeting at Dover, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. W. Miles, or Rev. B. Wheeler, substitute.

The Board of the Convention are requested to meet in Dover, on Tuesday as above, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Churches and individuals who have received aid from the Convention the current year are requested to report their state, labors and success, as soon as practicable to the subscriber. Applications for aid the ensuing year should be forwarded prior to the annual meeting.

Fisherville, Sept. 20, 1851. EDMUND WORTH, Rec. Sec.

The Trustees and Overseers

Of the Academical and Theological Institution at New Hampton, are requested to meet at Dover, Monday, Oct. 20, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

New Hampton, Sept. 1851. LEONARD TRACY, Pres.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Hampden County Ministerial Conference will hold its next session with Rev. L. Williams, in Russel, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN ALDEN, Sec.

THE BERKSHIRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will hold its next annual meeting with the Baptist church in Hinsdale, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. J. Green is appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

North Becket, Sept. 22, 1851. D. T. SHAILER, Clerk.

FREE MISSION NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New England Baptist Free Mission Society, at the house of Rev. H. Hatchins, Charlestown, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M. SERENO HOWE, Sec.

Lowell, Sept. 22, 1851.

HOME MISSIONS.—Treasurers of churches and Associations in Massachusetts who have on hand funds contributed for the American Baptist Home Mission Society will confer a favor by forwarding the same at the earliest opportunity to Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston, or to the subscriber by mail at Newton Centre. A. F. PARKHURST, Agent of A. B. H. M. Soc.

Newton Centre, Sept. 29.

NOTICE.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Board of R. I. Baptist State Convention will be held with the Baptist church Quidnic Village, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Churches receiving aid from the Convention are requested to send in their quarterly returns previous to the meeting to R. A. FYFE, Sec.

Warren, R. I., Sept. 27, 1851.

A CARD.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the honor of a Life Membership of the American Baptist Missionary Union through the munificence of Jonathan Bachelier, Esq. The blessing of many ready to perish be his. OTIS FISHER.

Granville, Ill., Aug. 29, 1851.

A CARD.—The subscriber would express his gratitude to the Professors and students of the Newton Theological Institution, with their friends, for a picture of the Institution, set in a beautiful gilt frame, and presented "as a token of respect." The delicacy which has marked the presentation of this token has greatly increased its value. May He in whom is all our strength be gracious, now and ever, to an establishment so intimately connected with the dearest interests of the church, and of the souls of men. May He give his people wisdom and grace to sustain it vigorously in all its departments. IRAH CHASE.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1851.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In the paper of 11th ult., you give us an account of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sturbridge Association, in which I am reported as making some remarks which I wish somewhat corrected. The fifth sentence is wholly incorrect. It reads thus: "From these men, said the speaker, it was my privilege to learn, and I derived, from intercourse with them, more advantage than even the College or seminary conferred upon me."

I do not know how I could have been so misunderstood. I was not in that Association when those men were in their strength; and when Father Waters was with me in the Worcester Association, he had lost his powers by reason of age. They were influential men in their day, but I was never in circumstances to be much affected by them. If you will make the above correction I will be obliged to you. Respectfully yours, ABIAL FISHER.

CORRECTION.—In our last paper in the communication of Dr. Babcock, in behalf of the Am. S. S. Union, it was stated that the Salem and Lowell Associations were supporting a S. S. missionary in *Lowell*: it should have read in *Iowa*.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL; conducted by the Female Medical Education Society. The seventh semi annual term will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November, 1851, and continue three months. Tuition $25. The Society's Report, giving particulars, can be had of the Secretary.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 17 Cornhill. 40—2w

The most wonderful medicine which has ever appeared, is Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, with the Cerate, which is advertised in another column. It is the production of a regularly educated physician, and never fails of curing all diseases of the Blood, if faithfully persevered in.

☞ Those of our readers who find it necessary to procure meals at public houses in this city, or a few days' board, would do well to read the advertisement of "Jameson & Valentine's Eating House," in another column. These worthy and enterprising young men have recently enlarged and improved their establishment. They are now able to furnish ladies as well as gentlemen with meals or board, and at comparatively moderate charges.

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROVISIONS.			SEEDS.		
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6	@ 9	Clover, North. ℔ lb	00	@ 12½
Do. fresh, retail	10	@ 14	Do. Southern	0	@ 10
Do. corned	6	@ 9	Canary, ℔ bu.	3 00	@ 0 00
Do. mess, bbl.	10 00	@ 12 50	Flaxseed, ℔ bu	2 50	@ 0 00
Do. navy, mess	8 00	@ 9 00	Herds Grass, bu.	3 00	@ 3 25
Hogs, whole	7 00	@ 8 50	Red Top, North, bu.	0 00	@ 1 00
Pork, fresh, retail	9	@ 12½	Do. Southern	75	@ 00
Do. salt or corned	9	@ 10	COAL AND WOOD.		
Do. clear Bost.	18 00	@ 19 00	Anthracite, ton		@ 5 50
Do. West. clear	17 50	@ 18 00	Cannel, ℔ chal.		@ 11 00
Do. mess	16 00	@ 16 50	Newcastle do.	9 00	@ 9 50
Do. prime	14 00	@ 14 50	Sydney do.	7 00	@ 7 50
Pigs, roast, each	1 25	@ 2 00	Dry Eastern Wood	6 00	@ 6 50
Do. feet	0	@ 8	Nova Scotia	6 00	@ 7 00
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 00	@ 1 50	Country Oak	0 00	@ 7 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@ 14	Walnut, &c.	0 00	@ 7 50
Chickens ℔ lb	12	@ 14	FLOUR AND GRAIN.		
Geese, each	1 00	@ 1 50	Flour, Ohio, bbl.	4 37	@ 4 50
Calves ℔ lb	6	@ 10	Do. Genesee, com.	0 00	@ 4 37
Mutton ℔ lb	6	@ 8	Do. do. extra	5 00	@ 6 25
Lamb, ℔ lb	4	@ 8	Do. Howard st.	4 37	@ 4 50
Tripe ℔ lb	8	@ 9	Corn, South, yel flat	68	@ 70
Hams, Boston, lb	11	@ 12½	Do. do. white flat	64	@ 65
Do. Western	10	@ 12½	Rye, Northern	76	@ 78
Butter, lump, lb	23	@ 25	Oats, do.	37	@ 45
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	17	@ 20	Barley, Northern	95	@ 1 00
Do. do. 2d do.	14	@ 17	VEGETABLES.		
Cheese, new milk	0	@ 8	Beans, white, bu.	1 50	@ 2 00
Do. prime sage	10	@ 00	Rhubarb, ℔ lb	0	@ 00
Do. four-meal	5	@ 7	Asparagus, ℔ bunch	0	@ 00
Lard, North. ℔ lb	10	@ 11	Radishes, ℔ bunch	0	@ 0
Do. West.	9½	@ 10½	Peas, ℔ peck	00	@ 00
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	14	@ 00	Cranberries, bu.	0 00	@ 0 00
HAY.			Pickles ℔ gal.	37½	@ 50
Old Hay, ℔ 100 lb	70	@ 75	Peppers	37½	@ 50
New do.	65	@ 70	Squash	1½	@ 2
Eastern bale	55	@ 65	Do. marrow ℔ lb	1½	@ 2
Salt do.	50	@ 55	Carrots ℔ bunch	00	@ 04
Straw, 100 lb	50	@ 55	Onions ℔ peck	20	@ 00
FRUIT.			Beets ℔ doz.	25	@ 37
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	6½	@ 7½	Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 50
Do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 3 00	Do. ℔ peck	25	@ 30
Do. ℔ peck	25	@ 50	Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00	@ 37
Pears, winter, peck	00	@ 00	Turnips ℔ peck	00	@ 25
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	0 00	@ 0 00	Cabbages, ℔ head	6	@ 8
Figs, ℔ lb	12½	@ 20	Spinnage, ℔ peck	00	@
			Cucumbers		@

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1851.

At market, 2154 Cattle—about 1100 Beeves, and 1054 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $6 25 per cwt.; first quality, $5 50; second quality, $5 00; third quality, $4 00; ordinary, 3 75. Hides, $5 00 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 25.

Stores—Working Oxen, —95, 100 @ 120.

Cows and Calves, $17, 23, 25 @ 32.

Two years old, $8, 10 @ 12.

Three years old, $14, 16, 20, 33 @ 35. The two last very superior.

Sheep and Lambs—8250 at market.

Prices—Extra $3 25 @ 3 50. By lot, $1 75, 2 @ 2 25.

Swine—220—One lot Sows 5c; 200 fat Hogs 5½c.

Remarks—The supply to day exceeds the demand, and prices are somewhat less than last week.

130 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 100 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Fowls.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1851.

At market, 1300 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 61 Cows and Calves, 6000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6 25; first quality $5 50; second do. 5; third do., $4 @ 4 75.

Stores—Yearlings $7, 8 @ 10; 2 years old $10, 12 @ 14; 3 years old, $14, 16 @ 20.

Working Oxen—$85, 90 @ 95.

Cows and Calves—$18, 22, 24, 31 @ 36.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 50, 1 62, 1 75, 2 @ 3. One extra small lot at $6 each.

Swine—3 3-4 @ 4 3-4c; retail 4 @ 5½c; fat Hogs 4 3-4c.

☞ Owing to the large number of Beef Cattle at market, prices have declined. Market dull.

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. First Campaign in Italy. By John S. C. Abbott. With Six Illustrations from Original Designs by Doepler.
Lima and the Limanians. With Four Illustrations.
Ally Somers. A Tale of the Coast Guard.
Misers. By F. Sommer Merryweather.
The Cricket.
The Right One. A Lesson for Lovers.
Lord Brougham as a Judge.
The Household of Sir Thomas More. Libellus a Margareta More, quindecim Annos nata, Chelseiæ inceptus.
Bookworms.
Incidents of Duelling.
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By Charles Lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c. (Continued.)
Recollections of Colton, the Author of Lacon.
Never Despair (Poetry.)
Incident during the Mutiny of 1797.
Woman's Offices and Influence. By Prof. J. Holmes Agnew.
The Town-Ho's Story. By Herman Melville.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Continued.)
The Fortunes of the Rev. Caleb Ellison.
Lamartine on the Restoration.
The Captain's Self-Devotion. Translated from the German of Fanny Lewald.
The Eagle and the Swan. (Poetry.)
Monthly Record of Current Events—An Abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Affairs at Home and Abroad.
Editor's Table.—The Indestructibleness of the Religious Principle in the Human Soul. Night, as represented by the Poets: Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, Virgil, Byron, Job. Pedantic Fallacies on Education. Progression of Ancestry and Posterity.
Editor's Drawer.—Autumn. The Virtues too Cheap. Charms of the Incomprehensible. Harriet Martineau on Love. The Fire Annihilator. Originality. Eccentricities of Swift. The Iron Duke in Rhyme. On Reminiscences. Taking an Interest. Determination of the Will.
Editor's Easy Chair.—Ex Cathedra. The Commercial and the Romantic Way of Telling a Thing. The Winning Loser. Town Topics. Equestrianism as a Beautifier.
Literary Notices.—The Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted. Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad.
A Leaf from Punch.—Holding the Mirror up to Nature. A Bite. Much too Considerate. A Lesson on Patience. Development of Taste. With Five Illustrations.
Fashions for October. With Three Illustrations.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE beg leave again to acknowledge the favor with which it has been received, and to renew their assurances to the public that no effort on their part shall be spared to increase its excellence and its consequent popularity. They will continue to make it up, not for any class, but for the great body of the American people; to present papers upon such topics as have more or less interest for every portion of the community, and at the same time so written as to command the approbation of the most cultivated taste. They trust that it is needless further to assure their readers that nothing offensive to morality or delicacy shall ever find admission to its pages, and that it will always be compiled with strict reference to the best interests of the public, and in such a way as shall make it at once attractive and instructive for family perusal.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers.

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NOTICES OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

We heartily cheer on the spirited projectors of this popular Magazine.—*Southern Ch. Adv.*

The September Number of this great popular favorite is one of the most valuable yet issued. It contains a large amount of good and readable matter. The first article—a continuation of Mr. Abbott's Sketches of Napoleon—is in all respects admirable, and is in itself worth the cost of the Magazine. The illustrations of particular scenes and places connected with the history of Napoleon are very beautiful, as are also those that accompany Mr. Lossing's article on the treason of Arnold.—*Louisville Jour.*

The September number of this monthly is truly a rich one.—*Ch. Freeman.*

The September number is not less rich in original matter, than in the variety and quality of its selections. Mr. Abbott contributes a second article on the Life of Napoleon, which is fresh, original, graphic, and instructing in the highest degree. Lossing's sketch of Benedict Arnold is a powerful description of that celebrated man. The illustrations of this number show the same chasteness of beauty and exquisite finish which have characterized the engravings in this Magazine.—*Jour. of Com.*

Owing to its cheapness, as well as to its merits, its unprecedented circulation is still increasing. We have hitherto expressed our opinion of its general character, and we wish now to add that its monthly chronicle of public events in all nations, and especially of our own political affairs, appears to us to be distinguished by the clearness and impartiality with which it is written. The notices of current publications, and the summary of literary and artistic news, are likewise worthy of commendation.—*Com. Adv. Rec.*

We consider this Magazine the *best* monthly now published.—*Express.*

Whatever were the terms of commendation in which the previous numbers were spoken of, may, with all truth, be applied to this number. There are original and selected articles of a very high grade of merit, with editorial notices, criticisms, &c., and the whole closes with plates of fashion for September. The sources from which this Magazine gathers its savory are rich, indeed, and the discriminating taste with which the selections are made secures to its readers all the good things that are going.—*Balt. Patriot.*

40—1w HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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CONTENTS.

1. Fatal Accidents: How far Preventible. Edinburgh Review.
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4. Imaginary Conversation at Rome. Examiner.
5. Smithfield Market. Chambers Jour.
6. Germany. Morning Chronicle.
7. Passage by Nicaragua. Times.
8. Ascent of Mont Blanc. Do.
9. Death of Judge Woodbury. N. Y. Tribune.
10. Death of James Fenimore Cooper. N. Y. Eve. Post & Tribune.
11. Home for the Colored Man. N. Y. Eve. Post.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON POOR.

THE twelfth part of Mr. Mahew's inimitable sketches and illustrations of London labor and London poor, as issued by the Harpers', contains a variety of facts that would be incredible if they were not abundantly authenticated. For instance, one could hardly believe, if he were not assured by the most satisfactory testimony, that a large—a very large proportion of the commerce of the capital of Great Britain is actually in the hands of the Street Folk—the lowest, the poorest, and the most thoroughly despised and proscribed class in the world's great metropolis. Let us reproduce, in aggregates of the most general nature, some of Mr. Mahew's astonishing conclusions—conclusions deduced from a series of very minute and searching investigations throughout the narrow streets, lanes, rows, passages, alleys, courts, and other places of London. It may be stated that his statistics of street selling, though not given as definite and accurate results, may yet be taken as very close approximations to the truth.

We have, to begin with, and in round numbers, forty thousand of these street-sellers—such as sellers of wet, dry, and shell fish; green and dry fruit, and vegetables; game, poultry, rabbits, flowers, and roots; water cresses, chickweed, groundsel, and plantain; turf, eatables, and drinkables; stationary, literature, and the fine arts, manufactured articles of metal, and crockery; glass, textile, chemical, and miscellaneous substances, &c. &c. The gross amount of capital, or the stock in trade belonging to this class, is thirty-seven thousand pounds, or one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; and the gross amount of trade annually carried on by it is £2,600,000, or $13,000,000. The yearly sums which each of this class receives range from $65 to $300, while the weekly gains run from 3s. 6d. to 10s. Yet, large as the sum seems to be for the gross "takings" of these Street Folk, when distributed among forty thousand men, women, and children, and when the loss by perishable articles is deducted, the weekly profit becomes very small. The consequence is, says Mr. Mahew, that though these incomes might be sufficient to keep the majority of the street-sellers in comparative comfort, were they constant and capable of being relied on from week to week, yet being variable and uncertain, rising sometimes from nothing in the winter, to one pound a week in the summer, and fluctuating, moreover, even at the best of times, according as the weather is wet or fine, and the traffic of the streets consequently diminished or augmented—it is but natural that the people subject to such alternations should lack the prudence and temperance of those whose incomes are more regular and uniform.

Such is a general view of the London Street Folk. But we cannot dismiss this number without giving some of its partly amusing, and partly melancholy details. First, as to the *increase* of these people, who are arranged into three distinct classes—1st, those who are *born* and *bred* to the streets; 2d, those who *take* to the streets, and 3d, those who are *driven* to the streets. Those of the first class, are supposed to increase only at the rate of one and one half ct. per annum, or the rate of the ordinary increase of the population. Among the other classes, however, those to quote, "who *take* to the streets from the love of a "roving life" or the desire to "shake a free leg," or who are *driven* to the streets from an inability to obtain employment at the pursuit to which they have been accustomed," the elements of extraordinary increase must be found. And upon this, Mr. Mahew comments as follows:

That there is every day a greater difficulty for working-men to live by their labor—either from the paucity of work or from the scanty remuneration given for it—surely no one will be disposed to question when every one is crying out that the country is over-populated. Such being the case, it is evident that the number of mechanics in the streets must be daily augmenting, for, as I have before said, street-trading is the last shift of an unemployed artisan to keep himself and his family from the "Union." The workman out of work, sooner than starve or go to the parish for relief, takes to making up and vending on his own account the articles of his craft, while the underpaid workman, sooner than continue toiling from morning till midnight for a bare subsistence, resorts to the easier trade of buying and selling. Again, even among the less industrious of the working classes, the general decline in wages has tended, and is continually tending, to make their labor more and more irksome to them. There is a cant abroad at the present day, that there is a special pleasure in industry, and hence we are taught to regard all those who object to work as appertaining to the class of natural vagabonds; but where is the man among us that loves labor? for work or labor is merely that which is irksome to perform, and which every man requires a certain amount of remuneration to induce him to perform. If men really loved work they would pay to be allowed to do it rather than require to be paid for doing it. That occupation which is agreeable to us we call amusement, and that, and that only which is disagreeable we term labor, or drudgery according to the intensity of its irksomeness. Hence, as the amount of remuneration given by way of inducement to a man to go through a certain amount of work becomes reduced, so does the stimulus to work become weakened, and this through the decline of wages, is what is daily taking place among us. Our operatives are continually ceasing to be producers, and passing from the creators of wealth into the exchangers or distributors of it; becoming mere tradesmen, subsisting on the labor of other people rather than their own, and so adding to the very non producers, the great number of whom is the main cause of the property of those who make all our riches. To teach a people the difficulty of living by labor is to inculcate the most dangerous of all lessons, and this is what we are daily doing. Our trading classes are increasing at a most enormous rate, and so giving rise to that exceeding competition, and consequently, to that continual reduction of prices—all of which must ultimately fall upon the workingman. This appears to me to be the main cause of the increase of the London street-people, and one for which I candidly confess I see no remedy.

SELLERS OF SECOND-HAND ARTICLES.

Mr. Mayhew classifies the objects of street commerce as those which are bought and sold *first-hand*, and those which are bought and sold *second-hand*. Of the latter, he treats under five distinct heads; viz., street-sellers, 1st, of old metal articles; 2d, of old linen, cotton and woolen articles; 3d, of old glass and crockery; 4th, of miscellaneous articles; 5th, of old apparel. The minute enumeration of the various objects ranged under each of these heads is novel, curious, and interesting enough for a distinct article; but for that we must refer the reader to the book, and pass on to a comparative view of the uses to which *horse-flesh* is doomed in England and France, as "the offal of dead *horses*" is really an object of traffic at *second-hand*. And here, before making the two extracts which will be all we can make, let us state that in France the carcass of a dead horse, which is divided for trafficking purposes into *eleven* parts—viz., the flesh, skin, hoofs, shoes and nails, mane and tail, tendons, bones, intestines, blood, fat, and the maggots—costs the different street-sellers of the article 10s. 6d., and realizes to them 2l. 14s. 3d., or a profit of 2l. 3s. 9d: and that the carcase of a dead horse in England, which is divided into but ten parts—viz., the flesh, skin, hoofs, shoes and nails, bones, fat, tendons, tongue, blood, and intestines—costs 1l., and realizes, exclusive of the flesh sold to the *cat's meat man*, 2l. 9s. 7 1-2d., or a profit of something over 1l. We now invite the reader's attention to the following singular, and not altogether palatable, statements:

HORSE FLESH IN FRANCE.

The greatest horse-slaughtering establishments in France are at Montfaucon, a short distance from the capital. When the animal has been killed, it is "cut up," and the choicer portions of the flesh are eaten by the work-people of the establishment, and by the hangers-on and jobbers who haunt the locality of such places, and are often men of desperate character. The rest of the carcass is sold for the feeding of dogs, cats, pigs, and poultry, a portion being also devoted to purposes of manure. The flesh on a horse of average size and fatness is 350l., which sells for 1l. 12s. 6d. But this is only one of the uses of the dead animal. The skin is sold to a tanner for 10s. 6d. The hoofs to a manufacturer of sal ammonia, or similar preparations, or of Prussian blue, or to a comb or toy-maker, for 1s. 4d. The old shoes and the shoe-nails are worth 2 1-2d. The hair of the mane and tail realizes 1 1-2d. The tendons are disposed of, either fresh or dried, to glue makers for 3d.—a pound of dried tendons (separated from the muscles) being about the average per horse. The bones are bought by the turners, cutlers, fan-makers, and the makers of ivory-black and sal ammoniac, 90lbs. being an average weight of the animal's bones, and realizing 2s. The intestines wrought into the different preparations required of the gut-makers, or for manure are worth 2d. The blood is used by the sugar-refiners, and by the fatteners of poultry, pigeons, and turkies (which devour it greedily,) or else for manure. When required for manure it is dried—29 lbs. of dried blood, which is the average weight being worth 1s. 9d. The fat is removed from the carcass and melted down. It is in demand for the making of gas, of soap, and (when very fine) of bear's grease; also for the dubbing or grease applied to harness and to shoe leather. This fat, when consumed in lamps, communicates a greater portion of heat than does oil, and is therefore preferred by the makers of glass toys, and by enamelers and polishers. A horse at Montfaucon has been known to yield 60lbs. of fat, but this is an extreme case; a yield of 12 lbs. is the produce of a horse in fair condition, but at these slaughter-houses there are so many lean and sorry jades that 8lbs. may be taken as an average of fat, and at a value of 6d. per lb. Nor does the list end here; the dead and putrid flesh is made to teem with life, and to produce food for other living creatures. A pile of pieces of flesh, six inches in height, layer on layer, is slightly covered with hay or straw; the flies soon deposit their eggs in the attractive matter, and thus maggots are bred, the most of which are used as food for pheasants, and in a smaller degree of domestic fowls, and as baits for fish. These maggots give, or are supposed to give, a "game flavor" to poultry, and a very "high" flavor to pheasants. One horse's flesh thus produces maggots worth 1s. 5d.

The carcass of a French horse is also made available in another way, and which relates to a subject I have before treated of—the destruction of rats; but this is not a regularly-accruing emolument. Montfaucon swarms with rats, and to kill them the carcass of a horse is placed in a room, into which the rats gain access through openings in the floor, contrived for the purpose. At night the rats are lured by their keenness of scent to the room, and lured in numbers; the openings are then closed, and they are prisoners. In one room 16,000 were killed in four weeks. The Paris furriers gave from three to four francs for 100 skins, so that, taking the average at 3s. of our money, 16,000 rat-skins would return 24l.

HORSE-FLESH IN ENGLAND.

The uses to which a horse's carcass are put in London are these:—The skin, for tanning sells for 6s. as a low average; the hoofs, for glue, are worth 2d.; the shoes and nails, 1 1-2d.; the mane and tail, 1 1-2.; the bones, which in London (as was described to me) are "cracked up" for manure, bring 1s. 6d.; the fat is melted down and used for cart-grease and common harness-oil; one person acquainted with the trade thought that the average yield of fat was 10 lbs. per horse ("taking it low",) another that it was 12 lbs. (taking it square") so that if 11 lbs. be accepted as an average, the fat at 2d. per lb., would realize 1s. 10d. Of the tendons no use is made; of the blood none; and no maggots are reared upon putrid horse-flesh, but a butcher, who had been twenty years a farmer also, told me that he knew from experience that there was nothing so good as maggots for the fattening of poultry, and he thought, from what I told him, of maggot-breeding in Montfaucon, that we were *behind* the French in this respect.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

MR. WALTER GOULD, an American artist, has been to Kutahia, Turkey, for the express purpose of getting a likeness of Kossuth and his distinguished companions. In a letter to a friend, published in the New York Spectator, he writes that he has succeeded in getting an excellent likeness of the Magyar chief, which pleases him and his family so much, that they have desired a copy of it. He has also painted Suleiman Bey, Gen. Wysowski, and one of Kossuth's suite, Berzenczy. Count Bathiany, and Gen. Pertzel, both men of mark in the Hungarian cause. His pictures and sketches have all given much satisfaction. He has begun to paint the Governor and suite, the heads grouped around their chief, as a present from them to Kossuth. Mr. Gould thus describes his reception:

I was received very kindly by all of them; by Kossuth, very warmly. He expressed great pleasure at seeing a citizen of America, the only country which had shown any real sympathy for Hungary, and to which the civilized nations of the world looked for example and support in their struggles for independence; the country whose institutions were the freest and best adapted to a free people of any that had been founded within the history of man. I was astonished to find him so familiar with our Constitution, laws and general habits. He has read a great deal upon America, and has evidently thought still more. He is versed in our politics, knows all parties, their principles, their leaders, and, in short, understands the genius of the people, perhaps better than any other European living. He seldom mentions America without expressing his gratitude for the interest she has shown for himself, his followers, and above all, for their glorious cause. He last evening sketched me a rough draught of the situation of the Hungarian, Russian and Austrian forces, and of his plan of operations, at the time of the traitor Georgey's surrender. Of course, I am ignorant of military affairs, but his explanations were so clear, and his plans so well laid and matured, that as far as my poor understanding allowed me to judge, they seemed certain to ensure success, not only in driving the Austrian and Russian from Hungary, but in giving freedom to Poland, in securing the independence of Italy, in crushing the power of the House of Hapsburg, and in giving liberty to the Austrian people. All these brilliant hopes were blasted by the treachery of one man—the man whose fortunes he had made, who repaid his kindness with treachery to his benefactor and his country. I have been his (Kossuth's) guest for nearly three weeks, have seen much of him during that time, and have had a great deal of conversation with him.

I have grown so fond of hearing him talk, that the conversation of other men seems almost insipid. He seems to have read and thought a great deal on almost every subject, and yet betrays no pretensions to knowledge. There are more simplicity, frankness, honest, manly bearing and energy in Kossuth, than in any other man I have met. I do not believe he harbors one ambitious thought beyond the deliverance of his native land. "God knows my heart," said he upon one occasion," and let Him judge the purity of my intentions. If there be another man ready to act faithfully the part which my country has called upon me to act, let him, in God's name, take my place, and that he may prosper in the good work will be my daily prayer. Let me but once see my country like your own, *free* as God intended it should be, I will willingly give up my poor life—aye, even sacrifice it, if necessary, to attain her independence."

His first political act was an attempt to free the Hungarian press. For this he was imprisoned three years, nearly half of which was passed without a book, pen or paper to relieve his solitude. His kind jailers then told him he might have one book, but only one. He asked for Shakspeare, and then begged as a great favor that they would include a dictionary. They complied, and he set to work upon the first page of the great poet, and did not leave it for a second, until he perfectly understood every word, and so with the next, until he became fully acquainted with the language. He speaks English with ease, but with a defective pronunciation—always eloquently. In stature, the Governor-president, as his followers still call him, and as he still signs himself: (and if all I hear be true, he is more than ever so, for they say his word, even from here, in the interior of Asia Minor is law at home)—in stature he is about the medium height. His head is large and massive, and his melancholy face lit up by an expressive, full, quick eye. He wears a large beard and thick moustache, neither of which, however, can hide the energy and firmness expressed in his mouth and chin.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

DECAY OF TEETH AND DENTISTRY.

THE human teeth have three great purposes; to serve as an ornament, to aid the vocal function, and to masticate our food. Now all these various offices are or may be fulfilled by the teeth in exact proportion to their perfection, while they are all defeated in just proportion to their imperfection. Hence the importance of knowing the laws of the teeth, and of obeying them. Hence, too, the convenience and necessity of the science of dentistry. For though no dentist can exactly imitate nature's own work, or furnish a perfect substitute for it, yet there may be, by those who understand their business, quite an approximation to it. The dentist may often arrest the progress of decay, which of itself is a matter of no small consequence; but what is of vastly greater importance still, he can make and insert artificial teeth, both singly and in whole sets, and this, his workmanship, can be relied on.

There are hundreds and thousands in our wide-spread community, who, though they have not a sound tooth in their heads, nor anything like a complete set, of such as they have, yet carry about with them half a dozen or a dozen miserably foul and defective ones, injuring their breath, impairing their speech and appearance, and half spoiling their digestion. And why? Probably for the same reasons which long influenced the writer of this article. 1. They have many doubts whether dentistry is good economy, or at least whether they can afford to resort to it. 2. They are afraid of the pain and suffering connected with the operation. 3. They doubt, after all, whether the new teeth will answer their expectations.

Now for the benefit of those who have these difficulties—in whole or in part—before their minds, I have long thought it a duty to make a more full statement, than I have hitherto done, of the benefits I have derived from a dernier resort to dentistry.

My inheritance, in this respect, was unfortunate. Ancestral transgression of physical law, combined with other causes, had given my mother, whose constitution I follow, a very bad set of teeth. Though I am but twenty years younger than she, I cannot remember the time when she was not a sufferer in consequence of their decay and pain. At the age of 35 she had not a sound tooth in either jaw. This tendency to premature decay, still stronger in my own case than in hers, was increased at the age of fourteen by an injudicious use of mercurial medicine.

From that time, for about forty years, I suffered almost constantly. My teeth were painful, but my articulation was still worse. And though I took great pains to masticate my food, even when the pain it occasioned would force the tears to flow, yet I am compelled to believe that my digestion was somewhat impaired by it, after all.

Filling was indeed resorted to, but it was rather late. It would in a little time become loose, or disengaged. Perhaps the fault was, in part, that of the dentist; for in some instances, experience has led me to this conclusion. At last, however, I determined to put an end to all temporizing, and procure a complete set of artificial teeth.

With this view, some three years ago, I employed a dentist—Dr. Hitchcock, of Boston—to remove all my remnants of teeth, preparatory to the work of insertion. The operation was much less severe than I had expected. Six months afterward he made and applied a new set of teeth.

I ought to say, in this place, that I had little hope of any advantage from artificial aid except in the single item of personal appearance. I did not believe the human voice, at my age, could be essentially improved. As for any advantage to be derived from artificial teeth in the work of masticating food, I was utterly skeptical. I told my dentist, my family and my friends, that the idea of holding them in my mouth while I had food in it, was to me like an utter impossibility. And for sometime my skepticism was not removed. I met with many little difficulties, and some serious ones. Nor am I certain, even now, at the end of two years or more, that my speech is greatly improved, though I certainly speak much easier than before. But this, to a person that is compelled to much speaking is a matter of no small importance.

The greatest benefit I have received, however, is precisely where the least advantage was expected. I can now masticate all sorts of food, not unreasonably hard, with as much ease and pleasure as when I was but ten years old. Not a day passes over my head in which I am not astonished at the power of art, in this particular. It is, indeed, a most wonderful triumph.

When it was suggested, by Dr. Hitchcock, my dentist, by way of encouragement, that the time would probably come when I would not be willing to part with my new teeth, provided no others could be obtained, for $500, I thought him quite extravagant. But that time has already come. I would not be without them for a sum much larger. And what proves to me so valuable, I can conscientiously recommend to others who are in similar circumstances.

One thing more. Although it requires a little pains to keep artificial teeth clean, just as it does natural ones, yet with proper care it can be done. And it is not a small matter to be able to have a clean mouth, saying nothing of the importance of a good breath, a somewhat improved appearance, and better digestion.

West Newton, Aug. 15. WM. A. ALCOTT.

FAST EATING.

A WRITER in a late number of the Phrenological Journal, upon the application of epicurean philosophy, concludes as follows:

"Sometimes when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste I feel like exclaiming, what a pity, that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor, broken-hearted dyspeptic!

Let your present sufferings teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin and suffer on, and be miserable still; and let it be forever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until, or unless he has sinned.

'But,' it is objected, 'I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so.' Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down at the table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour, dismissing every thing else—put yourself into a calm state, and stopping short, eat not a mouthful until your flurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement—then why feed yourself when over-excited, either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if it takes you an hour; then begin by taking small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and, smacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful; and this rich taste of your food will, of itself, draw off your mind from your business-haste, whereas, if you sit down in your hurried state of mind and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertently, but effectually contains another, to prevent over eating, namely:—Stop eating as soon as your food has *lost* its rich, fine, luscious flavor—that is, as soon as you have to coax an appetite, by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c.—a rule directly in the teeth of that very bad dietic habit of eating pastries, pies, rich puddings, &c. Lastly—always begin your meal on the daintiest article; partly because, after appetite has been once sated, to rekindle it by rich food, is doubly bad; first on account of the food; and secondly because of its being eaten when the stomach is already overloaded; a remark which must strike the *common sense* of every one, who has this scarce article, at least an article, seldom brought to the table.

TOO UNSOCIABLE.

WE heard an excellent story a few days since respecting one of the most popular of our Mobile steamer captains, a gentleman of independence, and universally respected, which illustrates the extent to which gambling was carried on, on the Mississippi, some years ago, and at the same time conveys a good moral against that vice. The gentleman to whom we refer, had been employed on a Mississippi boat as a second mate, and performed the duties of his position very satisfactorily. Card-playing, at that time, on steam-boats, was an established institution of the country,—the settled usage on the steamer on which Capt. H. was employed where everybody played, from the captain to the cook. All their spare time was devoted to brag and poker. The second mate was the only one who felt no inclination to take a hand, but preferred attending to his business, and amusing himself in other ways.

At the expiration of the two months of service, when the second mate applied to the Captain for his wages, great was his surprise and mortification to be informed by the Captain, after settling up with him, that he was under the necessity of discharging him.

"Why—for what cause?" asked the second mate.

"Do I not always perform my duty promptly and correctly?"

"Yes," replied the Captain.

"Am I not sober, peaceable, respectful?"

"Yes, you are all that," responded the Captain; "but, to tell you the honest truth, my friend, you do not give satisfaction to the people on board. To speak frankly, you are not sociable. You do not even take a quiet little game of 'draw poker' with your brother officers."

The second mate accordingly received his discharge, and was thus for sometime thrown out of employment. Shortly afterward, meeting a brother officer of the boat from which he had been discharged, he related the circumstances of his dismissal. The officer laughingly replied—"Well, the Captain was right to discharge you; for you were too costly an officer, as you were the only one he ever had to pay—the accounts of the others being all squared up every month by a few games at poker, at which Captain C—— could beat all creation!"

Thus, Captain H. lost his place because he did not gamble. Leaving the Mississippi, he went upon the Lake, where, in a few years, by industry and energy, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

A DYING SPEECH.—Aaron B. Stookey, who underwent the sentence of the law by hanging, at the Tombs, in New York, on Friday, spoke in a feeble tone as follows, at the place of execution:

"My dear fellows—my dear friends—I am here before you, to die. I shall soon be before my God.—From me I beg you will take warning, and don't drink rum. My appearance before you is through the cause of drinking rum. I am sorry; but I am doomed to die. I forgive all. I say again, do not, my friends, drink rum. You see before you the fate of one who is about to die. Remember well what I say. I pray God to receive my soul. That is all I have to say.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.—An elderly gentleman accustomed to "indulge," entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a grave friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles upon his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy-and-water, he complained to the friend that "his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and that even spectacles did'nt seem to do them any good." I'll tell thee, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. If thee was to wear thy spectacles *over thy mouth* for a few months, thy *eyes* would get well again."

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

THIS is a kind of jubilee time among the farmers, horticulturalists and artizans of the Northern and Western States. At Rochester, the New York State Fair commenced on the 16th ult., and all the accounts agree in representing it as a vast and imposing exhibition. The grounds covered an area of 29 acres, and that was filled with cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., ploughs of every form, mowing, threshing and reaping machines, and multitudes of people. Lord Elgin and suite were present on the first day, being on their way to the recent jubilee in this city. So crowded were the hotels, that thousands of visitors were quartered on the citizens everywhere. On Wednesday, the exhibition was opened to guests; on Thursday, to the public, when a military review, banquets, etc., followed. It was a gala day throughout the week. One thing connected with this Fair will cause general and deep regret. It is averred in the Rochester correspondence of one of our New York exchanges, that the municipality of that city either licensed, or permitted to be opened without license, some hundreds of special drinking dens in addition to the abundant regular supply. This is shameful.

The Rhode Island Fair, at Providence, has elicited much and deserved eulogium. The exhibition hall was the scene of variety, beauty and utility. A dense crowd of people thronged in from all parts of the State. Paine's gas was exhibited—also Franklin's old Newport press. Owing to the intense heat, the show of cattle was not so great as last year, but a better quality has never been seen there. There was a fine display of poultry. The ploughing match was a beautifully contested affair. The first premium, $10, was awarded to Mr. Obadiah Brown, of North Providence. Manufactures of oil, soap, candles, &c., looked well. Many of the agricultural implements, some on new principles, possessed high merit. There were excellent ploughs, hoes, shovels, rakes, &c. In the departments of chemistry, medicine, &c., there were specimens unsurpassed anywhere. Perfumery, varnishes, washing fluid, court plaster, blacking, anatomical preparations, dentistry, made up quite a showy variety. Fruits, flowers and vegetables were numerous, of all varieties, and better than ever. One person exhibited 64, another 34, and another 32 varieties of the pear. Among the fairest and most splendid flowers, were the dahlias, verbenas, roses, &c. The greenhouse plants comprised many elegant and rare specimens of exotics. Well represented were the cotton, woolen, iron and other departments. On the whole, this Fair will have to stand number one, as it was clearly ahead of all its predecessors. Rev. Dr. Wayland addressed the societies—subject, "Labor."

The Worcester Transcript has a long account of the Cattle Show which came off in that city two weeks ago. The exhibition, in almost all respects, was superior to that of last year, and in some departments the entries were more than double, showing a commendable interest and ambition on the part of agriculturalists.

INDIAN CORN.

THE New York Journal of Commerce some months since called the attention of Western men to the fact, that a large portion of the corn coming forward from that section was damaged, for want of care in preparing it for market. As the season is approaching when a new crop is to be housed, it again refers to the subject, in the hope of an improvement for the coming year. Western mixed corn has been selling in New York for the last few days at 58 a 60 for *sound* parcels, and at 43 a 50 for *heated*, very little of the latter bringing over 50 cents. The average difference between heated and sound corn, taking the extremes into account, is about five cents per bushel. Now let it be remembered that there is no *difference* in the corn when first harvested, and the importance of the subject will be manifest. The corn when picked, should be placed in cribs, raised a foot or more from the ground, with a narrow base, swelling on each side towards the eaves, and roofed so as to be perfectly water-tight. Much corn is damaged on the cob by exposure to storms, or for want of air when drying. The corn should not be shelled until it is to be sent to market; it should then be thoroughly fanned or cleaned from chaff, as the presence of this substance is one of the principal causes of its heating in coming forward. Even when corn passes as strictly merchantable on arrival, it will heat on a voyage to Europe, unless perfectly clean when sent aboard. More than two-thirds of the Western corn which has come forward this season, has proved unsound, simply for want of precaution on the part of the original owners. There is another point connected with this subject, where an amendment would give increased value to the product; but perhaps it would be impossible to effect it. We allude to the *mixture* which gives its name to most of the Western corn in market. Yellow or white, when sold *separately*, will average, one month with another, about two cents per bushel each more than mixed, which is but the same corn *thrown together*. The white is wanted for a different market, and the yellow is much more attractive when placed by itself.

WILLIAM POPE,
(LATE POPE & WALDRON,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE,
SOLAR LAMPS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 147 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.
Mr. Pope would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has just received by the latest arrivals *new and fresh Goods*, which he is now opening—to which he invites their attention, and solicits their patronage. 29—6m

THE CONVERSATIONAL COMMENTARY;
COMBINING
THE QUESTION BOOK AND EXPOSITION
DESIGNED for the use of Sabbath schools and families. Vol. 1, on Matthew. Vol. 2, on John. Vol. 3, on the Acts. By William Hague.
"The plan of Dr. Hague in these several books to meet the wants of the higher classes in Sabbath schools, we have not ever seen surpassed nor even equalled in any other author, according to our taste and judgment."—*Ch. Chronicle.*
"It is a species of Commentary quite original, combining all the most valuable results of archeological and critical learning, without the lumber and pedantry which often render the perusal of such Commentaries and "notes" an onerous and unwelcome task. Mr. Hague's plan renders every thing clear, impressive, and practical, so that the mind is held, by an increasing interest to those truths which are most important to be remembered."—*Western Watchman.*
"The method of imparting instruction in this book is a novel but happy one. The author remarks in his preface, "The teacher who would give instruction in any department of knowledge so as to awaken in his scholar a spirit of inquiry, cannot easily satisfy himself with abrupt and insulated questions; in order to arouse the mind to action and bring himself into sympathy with it, he must communicate something." The remark which imparts knowledge, quickens thought, and then conversation proceeds with a rational and easy flow."—*Mich. Ch. Herald.*
39—3w Published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER, 141 Nassau st., New York.

LARGER SALES
AND SMALLER PROFITS!
F. A. JONES & CO.,
1 & 2 Tremont Row, Boston,
Beg leave to say that such has been the influence of this principle, carried into practice, that within the past year we have been obliged to
DOUBLE OUR ROOM
In order to accommodate the
CROWD OF CUSTOMERS
who have flocked to our store to purchase
BARGAINS!
We point to this fact as proof of the assertion which we boldly make, that
"WE SELL AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND,"
and we can afford to, as our goods are purchased mostly, either
AT AUCTION,
OR BY OUR OWN IMPORTATION!
This gives us an advantage (which we give our customers,) of
NEARLY ONE PROFIT!
Our immense business enables us to buy
GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES,
and at any time when the prices are an inducement to us, and as with our
INCREASED ROOMS
we exhibit a proportional
INCREASE OF STOCK,
the great variety which can always be found here guarantees to the purchaser a selection from EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY which can be found any where.
SILKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SHAWLS, OF EVERY KIND.
A full stock of every quality
MERINOS, THIBETS, ALLPINES, ALPACCAS, DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!
We call particular attention to
BLACK SILKS.
As we have them direct from the manufacturer, we can give DECIDED BARGAINS, and receive a small profit ourselves. We have an exclusive department of
MOURNING GOODS;
which we intend shall always contain a choice assortment of
FULL AND HALF MOURNING GOODS.
We now exhibit new patterns of
PARIS CLOAKS AND SACKS!
Just imported, also a complete stock of our own manufacture from FRENCH PATTERNS, at low prices.
TREMONT ROW SILK AND SHAWL STORE.
F. A. JONES & CO.,
39—3m 1 & 2 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

F. HOLLINGWORTH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
665 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his friends and the public, particularly those of the South end and the inhabitants of South Boston and Roxbury, to his assortment of Goods, suitable for fashionable Fall Clothing, which he is prepared to make to measure on the shortest notice, with superior workmanship, the best of trimmings, and a graceful, good fitting and comfortable garment warranted to every customer.
READY MADE PANTALOONS AND VESTS.
In this department great inducements are offered to purchasers, viz: *good stock, well made, and cut so as to fit and look as well as custom garments.*
Every gentleman wishing for a GOOD ARTICLE AT A FAIR PRICE, either custom or ready made, will find it advantageous to patronize the subscriber.
39— F. HOLLINGWORTH.

GENERAL JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.
WM. H. HUTCHINSON,
Xylographic, Plain,
CARD & FANCY JOB PRINTER, AND ENGRAVER,
OFFICE, 210 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Nearly opposite Marlboro' Hotel
The public are invited to examine specimens of beautiful work, consisting of bronzed Tags, Cloth, Bonnet, Cigar Box, Perfumers', Druggists', and other labels, (in colors) Spool Tickets, &c. &c. Copperplate work, and every description of Job Printing, faithfully attended to. Orders from the country answered, and patronage respectfully solicited. Address, Marriage and other Cards engraved and printed. Seals, Envelopes, and Note Paper embossed. Self-Sealing Envelopes printed to order. 19—

CITY OF BOSTON.
NOTICE is hereby given that applications for the office of MASTER of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL will be received at City Hall until the third Tuesday in October next, inclusive.
By order of the School Committee.
34—6w S. F. McCLEARY, JR., Sec.

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.
WANTED—Two Back Numbers of the Christian Review, viz.: for March and September, 1844, for which a liberal price will be paid by the Publishers of the Watchman and Reflector.
39—3t

GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS
FOR
HOME AND SCHOOL,
SELECTED by the author of "Theory of Teaching," "Elements of Astronomy," &c. &c. 3d edition enlarged. Schools supplied on favorable terms. Published by S. G. SIMPKINS, 124 Washington st. 13—

CHURCH BELLS.
BELLS of any size either in *Chimes* or Single, cast to correct musical tone, can be had of the subscribers at short notice.
53—1y HENRY N. HOOPER & CO., No. 24 Commercial street.

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HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
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REAL ESTATE, bought, sold and exchanged. Mortgages negotiated, rents collected, and all business connected with Real Estate attended to with promptness. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 33—3m

GYMNASIUM.
THE Boston Franklin Street Gymnasium is open for the reception of subscribers. Terms of admission 8 dollars—or shower baths included, 10 dollars a year. As this establishment is under a committee of three of the annual subscribers, appointed by themselves, I feel myself warranted in saying, that I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may enrol their names on the book of the Gymnasium. All who wish to learn the manly art of Self-Defence, can have 24 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 2 months, for 14 dollars. Terms for instruction in Fencing, for 36 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 3 months, 15 dollars.
The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term.
7—1y F. STEWART, JR., Proprietor.

LEROW'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,
(SKY LIGHT)
NO. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite School Street,)
JOHN A. HEARD, Proprietor. BOSTON.
Pictures taken in any weather, Singly or in Groups, and warranted. Particular attention given to Copying; will also attend to taking likenesses of sick and deceased persons. *Instruction given in the art.* 39—1y

NEW ERA
FOR WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET.
GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.
FROM and after the first day of July, 1851, the Postage on WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, for any distance within 500 miles, (when paid quarterly in advance,) is only 12 cents per annum—*it being a reduction of 30 cents!* Now is the time to subscribe, and now is the time for Agents. The July No. commences a new series, and is a most splendid Number in every respect.
"The Cabinet is unqualifiedly the best Youth's Magazine in America."—*Brattleboro' Dem.*
"It is a model for all works of its class."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
Money may be sent by mail, at the publisher's risk. Price $1 a year; $3 for four copies; $5 for seven copies.
BOUND VOLUMES.—Five volumes are now published, and neatly bound in sheep and muslin. Price $1 25 in either style.
POSTAGE FREE!—In order to give our friends residing at a distance an opportunity of possessing this invaluable Library, the publisher makes this liberal proposition: To send one or more volumes, *postage free*, to those who remit $1 25 for each volume. The whole set will be sent for $6, postage free.
AGENTS WANTED—To travel in different parts of the Union to solicit subscribers, and to dispose of the bound volumes. A liberal commission will be given to those who apply soon, with good references.
Postmasters, Clergymen, Editors, and School Teachers are invited to obtain subscribers. They will be allowed 25 per cent. on all new subscriptions when the full price is obtained.
26—tf D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau street, New York.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
MR. J. STONE, No. 34 Tremont Row, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated with him in the above business, Mr. G. W. Stone, formerly of 112 Washington street, and will be happy to wait on our former friends, and all others who may be pleased to favor us with a call.
We have a very large, oblique sky light, so admitting the rays of light, as to produce the most beautiful lights and shades, developing the features and eyes in the most life-like expression this wonderful art can produce, and with our excellent whole size camera, for large pictures, single or in groups, we will serve our customers, to as fine miniatures as can be found any where, and at reasonable prices. Please call and examine our specimens before sitting elsewhere.
Boston, May, 1851. J. STONE,
22— G. W. STONE.

CHURCHES,
FACTORIES, AND ALL OTHER, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
Warmed and ventilated in the most agreeable and economical manner, by
PROUTY & MEARS'S NEW SELF-RADIATING PORTABLE FURNACE!
IN constructing this Furnace, we have spared neither pains or expense in producing an article to meet the wants of Builders, Building Committees, and Occupants of Dwellings, who wish to heat their rooms with a substantial Furnace, in the most healthy and agreeable manner, with the least possible expense.
The Furnace is very compact and substantial in its construction, and contains a very large amount of radiating surface, arranged on an entirely new principle, so that the gases are thoroughly consumed within the fire chamber, therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke pipe, or what is still more aggravating, through the hot air pipes in the rooms. One great advantage with this Furnace, especially in heating churches, or buildings which require the heat to be disseminated through large rooms, is, that we set two of them, instead of one brick furnace, with the same or less expense; therefore we gain more heat with the same amount of fuel, while the trouble of tending is not increased, and in the mild season of the year when the weather is mild, the fire may be kindled in one only, thereby diminishing the consumption of fuel one-half, while the heat may be governed with much less trouble.
These Furnaces may be set in basements or vestries, one upon either side, thus letting the hot air pass direct up through the hot air pipe, which we gain more advantage from the heat, and by admitting it through the register on each side, the room is heated in one-third the time which is required by placing one only in the centre, as common with large Furnaces.
We would solicit the attention of those who are in want of Furnaces for heating churches, or other buildings, to call at our rooms,
NOS. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST.,
where we have on exhibition samples of PROUTY & MEARS'S new and improved HOT AIR VENTILATING FURNACE, both for coal and wood, together with a complete assortment of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Frames, of all kinds, HOT AIR and VENTILATING REGISTERS of the latest patterns. Also, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Funnel, and Hot Air Pipe manufactured at the shortest notice. Materials of all kinds for setting Furnaces and Ranges furnished on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to setting Furnaces and Heating and Ventilating buildings of all kinds, at
D. PROUTY & CO.'S
FURNACE, STOVE, RANGE AND GRATE DEPOT,
NOS. 19, 20 & 22 N. MARKET ST.
N. B. Persons wishing any information respecting these Furnaces, will receive our most cordial attention by applying either in person or by mail to
33—3m D. PROUTY & CO., 19, 20 and 22 North Market st., Boston.

CANCERS! CANCERS!
CANCERS CAN BE CURED.
DR. P. S. BROWN, the celebrated Cancer Physician, continues the business of curing Cancers, Polypuses, Wens and other tumors, at No. 6, Granite Block, Fall River, where he may be consulted at all times free of charge. Having received the theory from a *very celebrated physician of Portland*, and from a long and successful practice, he is induced when desired, to *warrant a cure or no pay.* One very important advantage over all others, derived from this mode of treatment is, that neither KNIFE, CAUSTIC, BURNING PLASTER, or preparations of ARSENIC, are used, and comparatively but little pain or suffering experienced.
Notwithstanding the great number of Cancers found on the nose, lip, face and other parts, yet a greater number is found in the female breast, which in their early stages can always be cured with case and safety.
Cancers, says Dr. Beach, are one of the most distressing diseases to which poor mortals are subject. Says Dr. Monro, of about sixty amputations, only four remained free of the disease at the end of two years. Says a writer in a foreign periodical, of ninety amputations of the breast, all terminated in death, except thirteen. Some of the symptoms are, occasional darting pains through the tumor, some times stinging, gnawing, and twinging sensations are felt. When neglected, death is the certain consequence, and that in its worst form, being eaten alive.
Reference or further information may be had of Perry Davis, No. 74 High st., Providence, R. I.
Fall River, Mass., June 1, 1851. 34—6m

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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THIS Institution, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, having complied with the law authorizing investments in Savings Banks, and thus affording ample and unexceptionable security that all its engagements will be promptly and strictly fulfilled, with a
GUARANTEE CAPITAL OF $100,000.
Now offers to Insure Lives on terms made especially favorable to the Assured. The greatest risk on a single life will be $5000. Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from August 1, 1851. Premiums, when desired, may be paid quarterly or semi-annually.
Medical Examiner—NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M. D., for Boston and vicinity.
Information given, and pamphlets containing important and useful information furnished gratis to those who call, or send for it by mail, post paid.
Applications for Insurance received and forwarded by
Office—No. 4 Scollay's Building, Boston, Mass. OSBORNE & PULSIFER, Agents.
AGENTS WANTED. 35—3m

REMOVAL.
E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 42 North Market street a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade; and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. 14—tf

TO PASTORS AND CHURCH CLERKS.
LETTERS of *Occasional Communion*, and letters of *Dismission* and *Recommendation*, constantly on hand, and for sale by the quire or otherwise. Also, Business, Church Circulars, Notices, Catalogues, &c. &c., printed to order in the best manner, at the general Job Printing Office, 210 Washington st.
All orders by express or otherwise faithfully attended to.
35—2m WM. H. HUTCHINSON.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED,
THE NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY, NO. 3.
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION have just published a
NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY,
No. 3.
Orders should be sent at once, and the Libraries will be forwarded as soon as possible.
The Library No. 3 contains 100 select volumes from 72 to 288 pages, 18mo., substantially bound, with muslin backs, each volume regularly numbered and ready for use. Twenty-four catalogues will accompany each Library for the use of the school.
27—12 w HENRY HOYT, 9 Cornhill.

MISS R. WISWALL, Female Physician,
WOULD inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bramhall, corner of La Grange Place and Washington street, where she will be found ready to attend to the calls of the sick, or to visit them by day or night, or will receive a few at her house.
MEDICINES, for the cure of diseases,—made and prepared by herself,—that have been very successful, (and for proof of which many testimonials can be shown,) are kept constantly on hand; among which are SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD—CORDIAL FOR FITS AND WORMS—COUGH SYRUP and CANDY—which have proved highly beneficial to the large numbers who have used them. Also, DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, which has been tested for twenty years as a sovereign remedy for those complaints.—WASHES, LINIMENT, PLASTERS, FAMILY BILIOUS PILLS, BALSAM for Weak Lungs, and Pain in the Side, and Lang's celebrated OINTMENT. 11—1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL GOODS.
FOGG & BURBANK are now manufacturing various kinds of desirable goods for Fall trade, such as
Gents French Calf Pegged half Welt Boots.
" " " Water proof do.
" " " Cork do.
English Oak Grain double sole do.
French Calf and Enamelled Congress Boots.
" " Oxford Ties.
Fine Buck Skin Boots and Congress Boots.
Black and colored Congress Gaiters.
Boys and Youths French Calf and Grain Boots.
" " Enamel'd Congress do.
Boots and Gaiters.
Men's, Boys and Children's Calf, Goat and Enamelled Brogans, &c. &c., all of our own manufacture and warranted.
We are also constantly supplied with Men's, Boys, and Youths, thick, Kip and Grain Double Sole work of all kinds. Women's, Misses, and Children's Lace Boots; Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Boots, Walking Shoes, Excelsiors, Buskins, &c. &c., of the very best quality and style, all of which are offered at low prices for cash.
39—3m FOGG & BURBANK, 7 & 9 Central street, Boston.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION.
MR. Z. JONES, Chairman of the Board of Education, in New Hampshire, having removed from Hampton Falls to Exeter, respectfully gives notice to his friends and to the public at large, that he proposes to give (at his residence near the Court House,) English and Classical instruction to individuals and classes that may favor him with their patronage. A limited number of young gentlemen, or lads, can be accommodated with board in his family, and thus be under the supervision of the instructor at all times. Those wishing to prepare for teaching will receive particular attention, and be aided also in obtaining schools. Young gentlemen will be prepared for business or for College. Board and tuition, two dollars per week. Fuel and lights at cost.
Exeter, Sept. 10, 1851. 39—

MILLS & FORRISTALL,
NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys,
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.
M. & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.
NEW ORLEANS.
WE offer our services for the Sale of all descriptions of Merchandise, and for the Forwarding of Goods. Our charges for forwarding will be as low as any other house, and we shall give particular attention to having all goods measured; thereby saving a large amount on the freight. We make no charge of storage on forwarding goods, unless they remain in store over one month.
We will, also, attend to the Collection of Accounts, Notes, &c. Our residence for the last ten years in New Orleans, both summer and winter, has made us familiar with the business of the city, and given us an extensive trade with the principal merchants in this State and the river towns.
Below will be found our Tariff of Charges.
WM. L. CUSHING & CO., No. 53 Common st.
Refer to—Messrs. Child & Cushing, Messrs. Sam'l Thaxter & Son, Boston.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, per hhd.	cts. 25	Boots and Shoes, per case,	cts. 5
Cotton, per bale,	25	Dry Goods, in boxes, bales, cases, trunks and other packages, 5 to 25 cts. according to size.	
Hemp, do	10	Coffee, Spices, &c. per bag,	4
Bacon or Provisions, per hhd.	12½	Soap and Tallow Candles, per box,	1
Do. do. per tierce,	6¼	Sperm Candles, per box,	2
Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Whiskey, &c. per bbl.	4	Pickles, qt. bxs, 1 cent; ½ gall bxs 2 cts.; gallon bxs	3
Flour, Grain, and other dry barrels,	3	Mackerel, per bbl. for Nos. 1 and 2,	4
Lard, Nails, and Shot, per keg	1½	Do. do. for No. 3,	3
Lead, per pig,	1	Liquors, in hhds and pipes,	25
Corn, Wheat, Beans, Oats, and other Grain, per bag,	2	Do. in half pipes,	12½
Salt, per sack,	4	Do. in quarter casks and bbls	6¼
Gunny Bags, per bale,	10		
Earthen and Hardware, per package,	12½ to 25		

All description of Merchandise not included in above will be charged in proportion.
Commissions and Storage on Consignment Goods will be charged as per Tariff adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.
COMMISSIONS—On Collecting Drafts and investing in Exchange, 1 per cent.
Do. do. when salt is brought, 5 per cent.
. No sales guarantied unless positive orders are given, in which case a charge of 2½ per cent. will be made. 23—

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S
EATING HOUSE,
REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.
Entrances,
NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST.
Ladies' Entrance in Sewall Place.
BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2		
ROAST.		COOKED TO ORDER.	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Ham and Eggs,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
		Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA,	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

☞ Gentlemen wishing Dinners by the week, will be supplied with tickets. Board by the week on reasonable terms.
52—tf

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at
GREAT BARGAINS!
To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of
RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.
Particular attention is devoted to the
BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL, in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, in the assurance that the one and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.
REMEMBER OAK HALL,
20—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

GRAFTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.
HOSIERY.
Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.
SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at several favorable prices.
G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joy's Building, Boston. 19—

LYON & POWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
Which they will make up in the best styles
ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE
Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,
AT LOW PRICES
Lower Floor and Chambers,
54 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
GEO. LYON.
A. H. POWERS. 40—1y

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS, COLLARS,
SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.
NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

PLUMMER & ALLEN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 18 Washington street, (opposite Cornhill,) Boston,
INVITE the attention of their friends and the public, to their well selected stock of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season. Orders executed on reasonable terms, and in the best manner, in conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.
J. A. PLUMMER.
18—6m J. H. ALLEN.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.
The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.
My spring stock of Goods is of the latest importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 98 Washington street, up stairs.
44—1yos GEO. N. NICHOLS.

CHURCH BELLS!
CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.
CONSTANTLY on hand; and PEALS or CHIMES OF BELLS, (of any number,) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.
An experience of thirty years in the business, has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite, for obtaining the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure for their bells the highest awards at the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes, of New York, were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; and Kingston, C. W.; and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York—the largest ever cast in this country.
Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. ANDREW MENEELY & SON. 25—1y

SCALES AND BALANCES.
JONES & PRESTON,
(*Successors to Lyman Locke,*)
NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON,
MANUFACTURE and have constantly for sale, Improved Patent Platform Scales of all sizes, of the most approved patterns in use, which for accuracy, durability, simplicity of construction and convenience for use are not surpassed. Also the Dearborn Patent Balances Market and Counter Scales of a great variety, adapted to the weighing of all kinds of goods. All warranted to weigh correct.
Also Tin Ware, such as Oil Cans, Drainers, Tea Cans, Measures, Tunnels, Scoops, and every kind of article for store use, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
N. B. Hay and Coal Scales put in at short notice.
22—1y SILAS JONES.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

PLOUGHS, MANURE FORKS, &c.
PARKER & WHITE, manufacturers of Improved Agricultural Machines, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, offer for sale
300 Martin's Improved Eagle Plows.
300 doz. Partridge's, Morse's, King's, &c., Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 prongs.
150 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
75 Improved Seed Sowers and Cornplanters.
800 doz. Concave Cast Steel Hoes.
1000 " Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Cast Steel Shovels.
500 Thermometer and Cylinder Churns.
Corn Shellers, Iron Bars, Picks, Bog Hoes, &c., at wholesale or retail. 11—1y

ANSON PECK,
MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, ESSEX STREET, BOSTON. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.
WILSON'S Abdominal Supporter was patented May 28, 1843, and is improved and for sale at 181 Washington street, Boston, and by the subscriber, at West Townsend, Mass. Also, a new article of Shoulder Braces and Suspenders combined, for ladies, gentlemen and children.
16 SILAS BRUCE.

PURE NATIVE WINE.
THE subscriber has received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Glazier & Flint, of South Ashburnham, Mass., a consignment of their native Wine, made expressly for communion use. The Manufacturers offer this wine to the public with the assurance that it contains nothing of an alcoholic nature except the strength of the wild native grape. I have examined the wine. I think it is preferable to any imported I have seen.
6—eptf B. H. SKINNER, 112 Court st., Boston.

CYTHEREAN HAIR WASH,
COMPOSED OF ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL.
For Beautifying, Restoring and Cleansing the Hair,
WITHOUT giving it an oily or dry appearance, as many of the Preparations now in use have a tendency to. It will give to Sandy Hair an AUBURN HUE, and to all Light or Brown Hair a very DARK AND RICH appearance and color. If rubbed well into the roots of hair with a stiff brush, it will afford immediate relief for the HEADACHE.
It has been used in the same way with remarkable success to prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and is recommended with confidence to those troubled with this annoyance.
Put up in 25 and 75 cent Bottles,
to convince those who may wish to give it a trial with a small bottle before purchasing the larger, in which it comes much cheaper.
Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
A splendid assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo Horn, and Shell back HAIR BRUSHES, with a good assortment of Common Brushes.
N. B. All orders, by Express or otherwise, will receive prompt attention, if addressed as above. 18—tf

GENERAL TWIGGS'
HAIR DYE OR COLOR RESTORER.
MOST people have probably heard of the accidental discovery of this article by General Twiggs, of the U. S. A., but for the benefit of those who have not, we give the following particulars:
The General returned from Mexico with his head as white as snow, and his forehead covered with a cutaneous eruption, for the latter a physician in New York advised the use of
SUGAR OF LEAD—LAC SULPHUR—AND ROSE WATER.
This mixture cured the eruption, and much to his and his friends astonishment changed his hair to its original color, which it has ever since remained.
Its repeated use proves it to be a color restorer of White or Gray Hair, without coloring or injuring the skin. It is applied in a manner with a bit of fine sponge.
Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum, Boston.
N. B. Orders by Express will receive prompt returns. 18—tf

HEADACHE KILLER!
THE Compounder of this medicine first prepared it for himself, and was greatly benefitted by it. For two years past, a large number of persons in New Hampshire and Massachusetts have been using it with the happiest effects. It has never before been advertised in a regular paper. It is pleasant to take, and is sold for only 37½ cents for a large bottle. Prepared by Rev. J. B. HOLMAN, Goffstown Centre, N. H.
For sale by J. A. Perry, Manchester, N. H.; [illegible] Nashua; J. B. Palmer & Co., Concord; J. B. [illegible] H., and A. F. Perry, Lawrence, Mass.
J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Apothecary, 23 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, Agent for Boston and vicinity.

MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!
DR. S. A. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP,
CANKER CURE AND CERATE.
THESE preparations are scientific productions of a regularly educated physician (who is now extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.) They have become deservedly popular in all portions of the country, where they have been introduced; and the fact that they have never failed to effect a cure where they have been used according to direction.
THE CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP
is an article differing entirely from Sarsaparilla or Dock Syrups, or any other preparation ever offered to the public. It can be POSITIVELY relied on for the effectual cure of all Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker in the Mouth, Stomach or Bowels, Female Weaknesses, and all humors arising from an impure state of the blood. In a word it is a complete renovator, eradicating disease and restoring to healthy action every part of the system.
THE CERATE
in all cases of humors, and especially for Salt Rheum and Erysipelas is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup, as it will effectually destroy every vestige of Humor from the surface of the body, which will be driven out by the use of the Syrup. It is one of the most valuable external applications ever known for Burns, Scalds, Scald Head, Old Sores, Piles, Barbers Itch, and all other eruptions of the skin, and far surpasses all other external applications.
THE CANKER CURE
is the desideratum so long sought for the relief and cure of those diseases which all other preparations have failed to relieve. It is warranted a positive cure for Nursing Sore Mouths. In those cases has never failed. Thousands have tried it, and been cured. For Canker in the Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, and eradicating it entirely it has effected cures after all other tried remedies had failed. For Ulcers and all other diseases proceeding from canker in the system this is useful and is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup in all cases of Canker.
Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO., on the outside wrapper.
Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., sole proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Agents in Boston—Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court st., General Wholesale Agent; Carter, Colcord & Preston, corner of [illegible] Hanover sts.; T. Restieaux, 132 Hanover st.; E. F. Wa[illegible], Washington st.
* Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accident.

THE RUSSIA SALVE
Vegetable Ointment!
INTRODUCED in 1806. Twenty-five years experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, old Sores, [illegible]
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
Edward Young, cabinet maker, 58 Carver st. [illegible]
To Messrs. Redding & Co., Wholesale Retail Agents, [illegible] State st., Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.
THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.
See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.
The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city, says:
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."
Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of the country, writes, "the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakeable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases."
The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral. His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.
This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State, and this case is known to his observation.
HILLSDALE, Mich., [illegible]
Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I [illegible] to an acquaintance of mine who was [illegible] with quick consumption. He was then unable to leave his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I [illegible] to give your excellent medicine a trial. I [illegible] three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise [illegible] meet him in the street on my way home from the cars [illegible] had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he [illegible] taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.
There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but [illegible]
Very truly yours, [illegible]
HANOVER, [illegible]
Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that [illegible] your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. [illegible] benefitted by the information. I had a lung [illegible] lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble [illegible] strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink [illegible] I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a [illegible] man, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, [illegible] and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength [illegible] after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than [illegible] Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.
I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.
The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DERVEER, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.
MAY be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Rocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1½ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

BAPTISMAL PANTS.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the reverend clergy that he manufactures and offers for sale a superior article of Baptismal Pants, expressly designed for baptizing purposes. They are manufactured from Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Mackintosh Cloth, resembling in appearance Black Bombazine, are easy and pleasant to wear, and are warranted perfectly Water Proof. Also every variety of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Fabrics, wholesale and retail. D. HODGMAN,
New York India Rubber Warehouse, Nos. 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street.
N. B. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All orders for the Baptismal Pants should be accompanied with the number of inches around the breast and hip, length of the leg inside, and the size of the boot or shoe worn, &c. 18—1y

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILROAD STATIONS &c.
THE subscribers having made important improvements in the construction of Clocks, especially in the application of [illegible] the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and in the retaining power, which keeps the clock going while being wound up; together with a most precise method of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish Clocks of a quality superior to any made in the United States, both for accuracy of time keeping, and durability. They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their quality and durability. All clocks not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, L. I.
"Mr. Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first Clock Makers in the world."—*Scientific Amer.* 40—18

JOB PRINTER WANTED.
A PRINTER thoroughly acquainted with Xylographic Printing, Embossing, Bronzing, Printing in Colors, and all kinds of Letter press Printing, and capable of turning out first-class work, can secure a permanent situation and the highest wages, by applying at 210 Washington street. WM. H. HUTCHINSON.
New York and Philadelphia Job Printers, please notice. 4t

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR.
A Religious and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.
UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD, PROPRIETORS.
TERMS.
☞ $2 50 per year payable at the end of six months.
☞ $2 00 per year payable in advance.
PAPERS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.
☞ $3 00 payable at the end of six months.
☞ $2 50 payable within six months from the commencement of the subscription year.
☞ Subscribers will remember when paying their subscriptions that these terms will be *strictly adhered to*.
☞ Any person sending us $2 00 in advance for his own subscription, by adding to it $1 50, will secure the paper to any new subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year.
☞ No orders to discontinue the paper will be attended to, unless they are accompanied with the full amount to pay the balance due on subscription.
☞ All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscribers or not from the place where they are deposited, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance and pays up all that is due.
☞ Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be POST PAID.